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BIRTHS.

On the 26th April, at Peking, the wife of R. de Luca, of a daughter.

On the 12th instant, at No. 4, Seymour Terrace, the wife of P. M. N. DA SILVA, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On April 23rd, at Yokohama, MARCOS MIGUEL XAVIER, of Hongkong, to MARIA ADELAIDE RANGEL FERREIRA GORDO, eldest daughter of Geraldo de St. Anna Ferreira Gordo, of Yokohama.

On April 26th, at Kobé, GEORGE MALCOLM, second son of Robert Spence, of Bromley, Kent, to GEORGINA MAUD, youngest daughter of the late Horatio Nelson Lay, C.B., Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs, and grand-daughter of the late Professor James Legge, D.D.

DEATHS.

On the 27th April, at Newchwang, HENRY STEVENS LAWRENCE, aged 64 years.

On the 30th April at Shanghai, CECILIA FRANCES DIERCKX, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Dierckx, aged 6 months.

On the 3rd May, at Shanghai, ROBERT CECIL DIERCKX, the beloved infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert P. Whitham, aged 15 months.

On the 4th May, 1906, at London, H. M. HAYES, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. (By cable).

The Hongkong Telegraph

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.
ISSUED GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1906.

A PROGRESSIVE PORT.

(5th May.)

The gross tonnage of the shipping entering and clearing at Hongkong has been noted in a previous article when the summarized returns were issued by the Harbour Department earlier in the year. In the *Graphic* to-day appears the interesting report of the Harbour Master for 1905, wherein the earlier returns are amplified by details; explanatory and statistical, relating to the shipping of the port for the past year. The total tonnage shows Hongkong to be a progressive port; it amounted to 34,185,091 tons, being an increase, compared with 1904, of 622,305 tons, and the highest tonnage yet recorded. Eight thousand one hundred and thirty-three steamers, 22 sailing ships, and 900 steamships under 60 tons in foreign trade, entered during the year, giving a daily average entry of 24.81, as compared with 23.25 in 1904. If the figures for foreign trade junks are added, the daily average would be 70.5, as against 70 in 1904. For ocean vessels under the British flag the report shows a decrease of 30 ships of 36,410 tons. This decrease, the Hon. Capt. Barnes Lawrence explains, loses any significance it may at first sight appear to possess when viewed in conjunction with his report for 1904, where an increase appears of 332 ships of 930,300 tons, which is shown to be practically due to special circumstances connected with the late war. These special circumstances being removed with the advent of the Baltic Fleet in Far Eastern waters in April, 1905, the shipping tended to return to its normal state, and we are left with a net increase over the figures for 1903 (neglecting those for 1904) of 32 ships of 893,800 tons. This seems to show a continuance of the general increase in size of British ships trading to the Far East. And for purposes of comparison it may be useful to reproduce the figures relating to foreign ocean vessels, which show an increase of 149 ships of 469,938 tons. Here again, reference to the 1904 report is necessary in order properly to appreciate the significance of the figures. During that year, on account of the war, there was the enormous decrease of 1,149 ships of 1,910,589 tons, of which Japanese shipping accounted for 834 ships of 1,809,000 tons. The causes militating against the employment of Japanese ships were not removed until late in 1905; indeed, they are not completely removed even now, so that the increase now shown is but the partial restoration to normal conditions, and should really be read as a net decrease, on the figures for 1903, of 1,000 ships of 1,440,951 tons. Much has been written and said of the employment of aliens on board British ships. An examination of the returns before us will reveal the exact state of things in so far as ships entering this harbour are concerned. We have it incontrovertibly established that the 506 British vessels carried 1,793 British officers and 30 foreign officers, as follows:—

British	3,793
Dutch	2
Norwegian	1
Swedish	1
United States	26
Total	3,823

Thus, the proportion of foreign officers serving in British vessels was 0.9%, comprising four nationalities—a decrease of 0.08%, with an increase in number of officers borne, in a slightly decreased number of vessels. The 383 foreign vessels carried 2,895 officers, of whom 119 were British, as follows:—

In Chinese vessels	80
French	2
Japanese	28
United States vessels	9
Total	119

Thus, 4.11% of the officers serving in foreign vessels visiting the Port were of British nationality—a decrease of 2.51%, with a decrease in number of ships and of officers borne therein. As regards the crews the British vessels carried 30,983 British, 2,818 other Europeans, and 108,032 Asiatics; while the 383 foreign vessels carried 1,219 British, 42,553 other Europeans, and 78,226 Asiatics.

Hence, in British vessels:—
21.8% of the crews were British.
1.9% " " Other Europeans.
76.3% " " Asiatics.
And in foreign vessels:—
1.0% of the crews were British.
34.9% " " Other Europeans.
64.1% " " Asiatics.
The deduction is, that there is a growing tendency, when compared with previous years, for vessels to employ their own nationals to the exclusion of Asiatics and other Europeans. The Hon. Captain Barnes Lawrence's report teems with interesting compilations and comparative statistics, and

it is not possible for full justice to be done to them in a single notice within the short space at our disposal. But sufficient information has been extracted therefrom to show that a Department which is capable of collecting a sum of not less than \$300,567.75 for the Colonial Revenue out of dues and other charges admittedly small—and judiciously so to retain the pre-eminent attractiveness of the port as a gateway of cheap tolls to the trading marts of China—is one which must earn the gratitude of the inhabitants whose very prosperity must be correlative with the importance of the port as a shipping centre. There is the extremely gratifying truth that each year a fresh record is presented with the casting up of the shipping returns for the Colony, and there is little danger that, given the present administration of affairs governing the shipping interests of Hongkong, the Colony will not continue to prosper and show from year to year a record on its predecessor.

THE CHINA ASSOCIATION.

(7th May.)

Events travel so rapidly in the Far East, which is no longer entitled to the epithet of "unchanging," that the proceedings of to-day are the ancient news of to-morrow. In consequence, the questions which were of absorbing interest the other day wear a somewhat antiquated appearance now, either because they have ceased to interest, having served their purpose, or have lost their original character by force of circumstances. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that the year book of the China Association recalls matters which had been consigned to the limbo of the forgotten, and resuscitates events which seem to have been long dead and forgotten. The publication of the China Association's doings during 1905 shows that there is a very keen lie between that body and its representatives in the Far East. There were stirring times in 1905 when the war was flickering to a close. The position of the Powers in China was, and still remains, a serious question, particularly the retention of Wei-hai-wei and this was one of the matters dealt with by the Association last year. Under the treaty it seemed probable that with the evacuation of Port Arthur by the Russians, Great Britain would be compelled to leave Wei-hai-wei, which Germany would have to return Kiaochow to the Chinese. That seemed to be the view of the British Government, as indicated by the disbanding of the native troops at Wei-hai-wei; but other counsels have prevailed and Wei-hai-wei is still the summer resort of the Fleet in these waters. Then again, in purely Chinese affairs there was a regrettable cessation of operations in connection with the Canton-Hankow railway and an apparent apathy on the part of the Chinese people to deal with the construction of the line. The proposed Kowloon-Canton railway lay in abeyance, and the only works being carried out were in connection with the Ching-Han railway from Hankow to Peking, and the Shanghai-Nanking line. Since the China Association's report was written there has been a marvellous change in the situation. The Chinese are projecting railways all over the country; in Southern China especially a perfect network of lines is proposed to be built; and the people are displaying a real interest in the subject of extending their internal communications. The hon. secretary, Mr. Joseph Welch, remarks that "in a recent communication the Hongkong Branch strongly recommended working 'heart and soul' with the Japanese in the matter of railway construction in China in future—Japan to supply engineers and Great Britain the capital. But such a course seems to be hardly feasible, even if it were desirable, as the lending country would naturally prefer the work being done under the supervision of its own engineers." It might have been added with much force that the cry of "China for the Chinese" is a very real factor in the political and commercial world to-day. The wish to secure shares in the Canton-Hankow railway by all classes of people, from gentry to coolies, will not be readily forgotten, and its importance is highly significant. The combination of merchants at all the treaty ports to boycott American goods, their cohesion and unity, and the ability manifested to form a common standard are matters which must be accepted as potent for the future. Merchants in the Far East, at any rate, realise quite clearly that China will no longer be as capable of exploitation as she has been in the past. Whether China will succeed at present in finding native capital for the numerous undertakings which emulation of Japan has led her to adopt, and ignore offers of foreign assistance, remains for the future to unfold. Reference is made to the coinage question and the general depreciation in the value of the 10-cash coins owing to the fact that the market was flooded with coins by twenty mints at the rate of five million a day. When Sir Ernest Satow approached the Chinese Minister for Finance on the subject he was promptly told that so far from there being a plethora of coins there was, in fact, not enough in circulation to warrant the Government in calling in the old "cash" and the Peking "big cash." There was in reality a tightness in the market owing to the suppression of spurious small cash, put into circulation by unlicensed coiners. However, Sir James Mackay's treaty with reference to an Imperial coinage, still remains inoperative, and for the present there seems to be very little inclination on the part of the Chinese authorities to deal with

the matter. An account of the *fracas* which occurred at Shanghai, as the result of the Mixed Court squabble, is included in the report, and brief mention is made of the efforts of the Association to induce the Foreign Office to have vessels from His Majesty's fleet to search for and destroy floating mines. As we know, very little has been done by Great Britain to suppress this evil, and even Japan has failed to clear the northern seas of this menace to shipping. In the body of the volume containing the report of the Association's labours on behalf of mercantile and other interests in China long correspondence between the Association and the Foreign Office appears, and from that it is clear that the representatives of China societies and individuals are by no means slow to take action when called upon to do so. The Association is perfectly sound financially, and should have a long career in front of it.

CRIME IN HONGKONG.

(8th May.)

In commenting on the annual report of the Captain Superintendent of Police a few days ago, we rejoiced in the fact that from the figures submitted it appeared as if serious crime in Hongkong had greatly diminished during the past year, and there was a prospect that with continued energy on the part of the police authorities there would be no recrudescence of the more dangerous offences. Unfortunately that hope has been sadly shattered, by the repeated acts of violence which have been reported during the past week. Since the beginning of this month no less than six cases of murder and manslaughter have been recorded in our columns. None of these cases has come before the Criminal Sessions yet, and they are therefore *sub judice*, but it is not with the character or features of the crimes that we are concerned. It is with the fact that an average of nearly one murder a day in Hongkong has taken place during the month of May—a terrible commentary on the condition of the lower classes of the population. One murder was committed in the very heart of the city, where the man was evidently lured to his death for the sake of \$10 or so. Another succumbed, it is alleged, to an attack made by a coolie in a passion. There is the case also in which a charge of wilful murder will be laid against a coolie who viciously assaulted another prisoner in Victoria Gaol—though that does not properly come under the heading of "Hongkong offences." And there are other cases, below the capital crime, which all tend to show that the criminal section of those resident in Hongkong is getting out of hand. Assaults are so frequent as to become almost commonplace. Passion finds vent in blind, mad attacks, the assailants, having apparently lost all fear of consequences and, therefore, all respect for the majesty of the law. What could be more derogatory to the sense of usually law-abiding people than that miscreants should enter an untenanted house in the Queen's Road East district, entice a peddler to the place, foully murder him in cold blood, and leave the body to be discovered, quite accidentally, some days later? This is boogianism of the worst type. Honest people can scarcely sleep easily in their beds of a night when such events are occurring around them. Yet nobody will say that the police have relaxed their vigilance in hunting down crime. It is easy to malign the police, but the police are not to blame for the dark deeds that take place in unfrequented corners. They may be all eyes, but the scoundrel with a bludgeon is equally sharp, for the safety of his skin depends upon his own watchfulness. The real root of the trouble seems to be, that the criminal has, for some reason unknown, conceived a contempt for the law and its power of reprisal, and that cannot be allowed to continue. The fear of consequences must be thrashed into those offenders who are caught, so that others of their kind may pause in their lawless career. We have no doubt that the police will do their utmost to secure this end—and Sir Henry Berkeley when Chief Justice knew how to deal with scoundrels—and we trust that those who are found possessed of murderous instincts will be punished with the utmost rigour of the law. The petty offences which are heard in Court are not of much import in themselves, but they may lead to greater evils if permitted to pass unchecked. For the sake of Hongkong all will agree that crimes against the person must be put down with a firm hand.

THE PEST.

Plague statistics for the past week in Hongkong are not at all reassuring, for according to the returns issued by the Medical Officer of Health there was a total of 61 cases, of which 58 proved fatal. Between noon on the 5th inst., and noon yesterday there were no fewer than 23 cases, and twenty of the patients succumbed to the disease. The range of districts where the plague cases were discovered included Mongkok, Stonecutter's Island, Fire Brigade station, Queen's Road West, etc., while one patient was found in a sampan, and another in a fishing boat. Since the beginning of the year, 328 cases have been recorded by the sanitary authorities and of these the fatalities numbered 309, giving a very high percentage of deaths. The Decennial Reports of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs, which have just come to hand, give a succinct account of how the disease came to Hongkong. It broke out in 1894, and an incredible panic resulted. Merchants, boat-people and working classes alike thought only of escape from the Colony. The greatest mortality occurred between the middle of May and the end of

August, and the harbour of Hongkong looked like a wilderness. There were no coolies to work the cargoes, and "the usual busy hum of men and traffic was absent both ashore and afloat." The Chinese had the strongest distrust of foreign physicians and so threatening were the plagues in Canton against European practitioners that the British Consul had to take up the matter and appeal to the Viceroy to issue proclamations denouncing the libellous statements which appeared on every wall. The Viceroy acceded to the request and issued a proclamation in which he characterised the columnists as "story-spreading, trouble-creating scoundrels." The officials were commanded to admonish the libellers and "to prevent any trouble arising." It is generally conceded that the plague originated in Yunnan, and the Report says—"It seems to be now well proved that the Hongkong visitation came directly from Canton and not from Pakhoi as many asserted." On 2nd March, 1894, Dr. Lowson, who was in charge of the Epidemic Hospital, recorded that a large Chinese procession was held in Hongkong, and it was estimated that 40,000 of the lowest class coolies came from Canton for the occasion. It is suspected that the plague was brought to Hongkong by these visitors from the mainland, but there is still much uncertainty on the point. From the statistics which have been compiled the following table may give some idea of the ravages of the disease in this Colony:

Year	Cases	Deaths	Mortality Percentage
1894	2,500	2,317	92.7
1895	44	—	—
1896	1,205	1,078	89.5
1897	27	—	—
1898	1,320	1,175	89
1899	1,486	1,434	96.5
1900	1,082	1,034	95.5
1901	1,750	1,666	95.2

That is the latest year for which statistics are supplied by Mr. R. B. Moorhead, the Commissioner of Customs at Kowloon, but he notes that almost without exception since the plague first came to Hongkong its effects were most severely felt in the months of April, May and June. The mortality among Europeans as distinguished from Chinese and other Asiatics is not given for the earlier years, but this year there have been two Europeans attacked by the disease, one of whom died. There does not seem much prospect, so long as Canton remains in its present insanitary condition, that the plague will be absolutely stamped out, and it therefore behoves the officials of the Sanitary Department to continue unremitting in their attention to infected cases, and to adopt every possible measure to check the ravages of the pest.

THE SCIENTIFIC PHILATELIST.

At last the stamp collector, or rather the philatelist, is vindicated. Some people have been apt to look upon the philatelist as a person not far removed from a lunatic, who occasionally secured a stamp, more by luck than good management, which would fetch an enormous price. Every now and again a paragraph will appear stating that a black Cape of Good Hope has sold for £1,000, or a something-coloured Mauritius for £500, and people who do not collect simply stand aghast at the folly of human nature. But the stamp collector proper is not to be compared with those who go in for the acquisition of old bones or green tubers. He has a mission in life; he is a scientist, and that on the authority of an official in the Chinese Imperial Customs, Mr. J. Mencarini. In proof of that statement, Mr. Mencarini says:—"There is a popular feeling that stamp collecting is a pastime without any special object other than to amass the greatest number of labels in albums, for one's own delight and the envy of one's friends. I am quite of the same opinion as to 'stamp collecting'; but I maintain that a 'philatelist' is not a stamp collector in the ordinary sense. A philatelist is a researcher in the thousand-and-one little details of a stamp that make this fascinating hobby a pleasure and at the same time a source of learning. Philately is therefore to be considered a useful branch of science, which at the same time entertains the student and adds to our knowledge in other branches of learning." Mr. Mencarini has been collecting Chinese stamps for 30 years, but if any stamp collector thinks that now is the chance to secure some rare specimens of the stamps used by the Middle Kingdom in the middle ages he may make his mind easy; Mr. Mencarini has not a single "spare," and he has no intention of booming the stamps of China. "Although China stands as one of the Benjamins in the postal brotherhood as a postage stamp issuing country," he says, "from most ancient records it is known there existed a vast, important and well-organised postal system in China as far back as a century before our Christian era." So that here is a subject which may well interest the scientific stamp collector. Judging from the numerous stores in Hongkong which display stamp sheets in their windows it may be assumed that there is a busy traffic in the stamp exchange. To those who are ardent philatelists we would commend the perusal of Mr. Mencarini's elaborate and interesting survey of stamp issues in China, which appears under the heading of "Post Office" in the latest number of trade returns published under the auspices of the Imperial Maritime Customs.

His Majesty the King has not been advised to exercise his power of disallowance with respect to the Ordinance to amend The General Loan and Inscribed Stock Ordinance, 1893.

SINGAPORE MONETARY MARKET.

(9th May.)

During the past fortnight the special telegrams from Singapore which we were able to place before our readers reflected the financial condition of the Chinese Bazaar in the Southern Colony. That condition the *Singapore Free Press* describes as "demoralised and unstable," and under this caption thus relates the prevailing state of affairs in the local monetary market. "For some considerable time past the local market has been suffering from what is euphemistically called 'depression.' The boom of some two years ago led all the native firms to buy largely, with the result that they are still very much overstocked. The purchases were made at a rate of exchange varying from 1/10 to 2/1, which meant so many more dollars for a pound's worth of goods than at present. The contracts were made in dollars, and now have to be met on the basis of 2/4 to the dollar. And although the dollar price of goods in stock has not gone down to an extent corresponding to the rise in exchange, some reduction has had to be made, and the general holding off of purchasers has produced a very dull state of the market. There have been other influences at work, too. The recent big fire at Bangkok destroyed some five hundred houses. The inmates nearly all owed money to the local dealers, and as the majority of them were uninsured there is now no chance of the obligations being met. Hence the big failure. This in its turn has affected many more firms and crashes are still following. Another Chinese firm has closed its doors this week and their affairs are now being gone into, with the probability of a heavy loss, although, as in the case of the recent heavy failure, a composition has been offered, and in default of anything better will have to be accepted by the European firms concerned. The generally unsettled state of the market has led to a general tightness of money, and it is reported that small traders are willing to pay almost any terms for money to meet their five or six months bills. It would be invidious to do more than indicate some of the causes of the alleged 'rotteness' of our present method of doing business. The doctrine of the survival of the fittest applies to commercial methods, as well as to plants and animals, and the philosopher will content himself with believing that in the long run only sound business principles will survive. The acceptance of composition from defaulting firms, the giving of long credits, and competitive credits, to firms of which no reliable information is to hand regarding the partners—all these will go eventually, as well as the apparent determination of some firms to do business on any terms. To those, however, who have to make a living by dealing with the astute native trader, such philosophic reflections will be bought but not annoyance. Still it ought to be possible within the limits of competition, to adopt some practical steps primarily to defend the European merchant, and secondarily to raise the standard of trade in the Colony."

THE NAVY LEAGUE.

(10th May.)

There can be no question that the Navy League is of inestimable value to the Empire in stimulating interest in the Fleet and engendering a regard for its traditions and *materiel*. The branches of the League extend to all parts of the British possessions, and instil and maintain a constant attachment to our first line of defence. For it is on the Navy that we must depend in the last resort. The bulk of the raw material used in the manufacturing centres of the United Kingdom is obtained from abroad. Communication with the Colonies can only be maintained by the power of the Fleet, and if that power should disappear we in Hongkong would be at the mercy of any foreign foe. It is therefore interesting to read the annual report of the Navy League for 1905, showing the results of its labours. Among the cardinal principles of the League are the postulates:—"That the protection of commerce at sea is vital to the people of this country, and especially to the working classes. That commerce can be guarded only by a supremely powerful Navy, able to assert and to maintain the command of the sea." It is the object of the League to convince every tax-payer and every politician, that judicious expenditure upon the Navy is, for the nation, only the ordinary insurance which no sane person grudges in private affairs, applied to risks appalling in their nature and extent, and to enlist, on national grounds, the support of all classes in maintaining the Fleet at the requisite standard of strength, and to denounce any shortcomings in this respect. The League supports the withdrawal of part of the fleet on the China Station, holding that with the recall from the China Seas of all the battleships recently stationed there, the concentration of British fleets in European waters is much advanced. The recent alliance with Japan has facilitated this step. For the two-power standard we have hitherto been accustomed to compare our force with that of France and Russia combined, and the practical destruction of Russian power at sea has removed for the present, one of the factors with which British naval policy had to deal. But the United Kingdom cannot afford to depart from the principle that the British Fleet must be equal to any two foreign fleets, and the League urges continued watchfulness on the action of the Government in maintaining the Fleet, at the strength which spells safety. Reference is made to the Trafalgar celebrations which proved to be exceedingly successful, and it is remarked

that the centenary year called for special efforts on the part of the League, to make the observance commensurate with the memory it was desired to celebrate. "It was, above all things, essential to avoid wounding, in any way, the susceptibilities of our friends across the Channel; but with the tact and graciousness inherent in the French nation, the difficulty was obviated by the act of Admiral Gervais who, when visiting London with his brother officers, and passing through Trafalgar Square, rose in his carriage and gravely saluted the monument of our great Admiral. The action was significant of the reverence with which our former foes now regard our greatest sailor." In referring to the over seas branches the following appears under the heading of "Hongkong."—"Your Committee would express much regret if there should be any tendency on the part of this branch to fall away from the very high standard of efficiency which has always distinguished it. Of course, some ebb and flow in such matters must always be expected owing to changes in officials and other causes, but we would most earnestly ask patriotic gentlemen in the most important Colony to once more place this branch on the footing formerly occupied. We should remind Hongkong of the time when they fought and won, over the question of the Kowloon Extension." It may appear to those at home at the head of the League that there is a certain amount of lethargy on the part of the Hongkong branch, but those on the spot know how closely we are brought into touch with the Fleet and the handy men. We meet them at every corner, and indeed the Colony wears almost a deserted appearance when the Fleet goes to summer at Wei-hai-wei. Business lags, and many shops might put up their shutters for lack of the trade brought by Jack. The question of the Fleet is therefore constantly before us, and any apathy that may be manifested by the branch of the League in Hongkong is more apparent than real. It is noted that the membership and income of the League show an increase, but nothing in comparison with the German Navy League which has 300,000 members and an income of £50,000. Altogether, it is evident that the League is a real force, ever having an eye to the welfare of the men and the ships, and inculcating that love and affection for the Fleet which will mean so much should we ever clash with a foreign combination of powers.

PLAGUE RATS.

(11th May.)

Although the majority of people are quite convinced that one of the main factors in the propagation of plague is through the medium of rats, there still remains a section of people who are sceptics on the point. In a letter, which appears in a Bombay paper of recent date, a correspondent protests against the extermination of rats on the ground that it occasions a panic amongst the residents. Although he states that he does not ask that rat killing should be stopped, yet it is evident that he has little sympathy with it. In the first place, he states that "it is neither decided that rats bring the bacilli of plague into a house and thus infect it nor that rats are more susceptible to plague than other creatures." One would think that these points had been so clearly demonstrated that no thinking person could fail to realise that rat extermination is the first essential in the crusade against plague. Every day in the week rats are brought to the Bacteriological Institute, which on dissection exhibit all the features of plague infection. The signs of the disease are most clearly marked, and the authorities would be seriously wanting in their duty if they failed to take heed of the fact that rats, if allowed to breed and infest the crowded tenements of the more congested quarters of the city, would bring about a condition of things similar to what prevailed in Hongkong a dozen years ago. Plague is such an insidious disease and so difficult to locate in the first stages that every method must be adopted whereby it will be prevented from getting a foothold in this Colony. When bubonic plague broke out in Glasgow some years ago, it was only after the most strenuous efforts that the city was cleansed of the scourge. And that in a community where an enlightened population seconded the labour of the sanitary department to the utmost of their ability. How much greater is the danger of the disease spreading in a Colony like Hongkong, situated as it is next door to an ignorant and haphazard city like Canton? It is only by the most unremitting toil and vigilance that the disease can be held in check, and one of the principal factors in the prevention of the spread of the plague is the extermination of rats. Our contemporary, the *Bombay Gazette*, remarks in this connection:—"In no case should rat poison be distributed in a district until due precautions have been taken to see that there shall be no resulting panic from the discovery of dead rats. But against the insinuation that the destruction of rats has no proved value in fighting plague, we must emphatically protest. But for the passive resistance offered by natives in many quarters to the destruction of rats, the stamping out of plague would become a far more easy matter." With these observations we entirely concur, and although the conditions in Hongkong are entirely different to those in Bombay, the contention that rat extermination is highly essential to the eradication of the disease applies equally to both places. It shows, however, the contorted views which unscientific, not to say uneducated, people hold when they even suggest there is no proof that rats bring the bacilli of plague into a house. As a matter of fact, there is overwhelming proof that they do, and if medical men agree on anything it is on that point.

OLD JAPAN.

The example furnished by Japan in calling the attention of tourists and others to the attractions of the Land of the Rising Sun, and the benefits which may be derived from a short residence in that delectable country, has incited the people of Manila to suggest that it behoves the Insular Govern-

ment to follow suit. But the latter has not seen its way to exploit the country for the benefit of private firms, leaving it rather to individual effort to attain the results achieved by Japan. There can be no doubt that by judicious advertisements, and keen business acumen in the matter of placing those advertisements, Japan has succeeded in inducing an ever-increasing influx of visitors, who spend their money in the country and contribute to the well-being of the people. Just before the war, an irritating system of espionage which was adopted by the Government led to a temporary decline in the number of tourists, who objected to being considered "suspects," liable to fatuous interrogatories, and shadowed from pillar to post. The newspapers of Japan were not backward in condemning the policy which tended to drive away tourists and to give visitors an unfortunate impression of the country. While the war was in progress the police surveillance nuisance was somewhat relaxed, and the Mayors of the chief cities issued a circular declaring that notwithstanding the war the country remained undisturbed and the beauties of Japan were as beautiful as ever. From recent reports it appears that tourists are once again flocking to the Great Britain of the Far East, and nothing is being left undone to make them felicitously remember their sojourn in the land of the chrysanthemum and the cherry blossom. The latest example of the energy with which private individuals in Japan seek to make the foreigner understand the charms of the country is found in a miniature volume, of over a hundred pages, which enlarges on the glories of Kyoto, and, in particular, calls attention to the excellent accommodation furnished by the Miyako Hotel, in which there are ninety bedrooms and all the appointments of an up-to-date establishment. Kyoto, we are told, affords a better opportunity for viewing Japanese life, customs, and scenery than does any other city in the empire. The introduction of European improvements elsewhere has been attended with such radical changes that Old Japan is in danger of being obliterated; but Kyoto, partly on account of its geographical position and partly because of the nature of its industries, still retains much of the beauty for which it has been famed more than a thousand years. Kyoto (meaning "the capital; the residence of the Emperor") has been closely associated with the Imperial Family since the year 794 A.D. when the Emperor Kwammu selected the site on which the present city stands as his capital. Previous to settling in Kyoto, the Imperial Court had shifted about from place to place, the longest stay on record being at Nara, which lasted for seventy-five years. Kyoto remained the capital from 794 till 1868 with the exception of a break of six months during the year 1180. It is 330 miles from Tokyo and 45 miles from Kobe. It has all the charms of the real Japan and then it has, above all, the Miyako Hotel. An itinerary for a 16 days' spell at Kyoto is included in the handbook, the visitor being taken from place to place in the vicinity of the district till he has absorbed all the wonders and beauties of the place. The handbook is handsomely got up, with a photographic reproduction on every page, and the enterprise of the proprietor of the Miyako Hotel in producing such an admirable guide to the locality will, no doubt, be well rewarded. It is another instance of the spirit which not only demands success but ensures it. Little wonder that Japan is becoming a veritable holy land with Kyoto as its Mecca.

AN APPEAL.

In another column we publish an extremely interesting letter from the Rev. Arthur J. Stevens on the subject of the new church at Kowloon—the gift of Sir Paul Chater—which is being erected to meet the wants of Episcopalians on the peninsula. As will be seen, a variety of gifts and donations have been received towards the equipment of the edifice, but many indispensable articles are yet required to complete the furnishings of St. Andrew's Church, and it is eminently desirable that when the building is opened to public worship it should be free from debt. A church which starts with an incubus of debt is in a most unenviable position, and the work of the pastor is hampered and hindered to an extent undreamed of by the general public. The appeal which Mr. Stevens has issued will, we have no doubt, be most sympathetically received and generously responded to, if only that his labours in Kowloon may be tangibly recognised. The object is a most worthy one, and should enlist the support of a wide section of the community. We shall be glad to publish the list of those who contribute to the fund raised as the result of this appeal.

THE GLOBE-TROTTER.

Another man has tempted defeat, whom we know as the globe-trotter. He has discovered that India is no place for him, or at least, no place for globe-trotting. This gentleman, like most of his kind, is imbued with a marvellous idea of what is right, and consequently he knows nothing but the feelings of those who will stand by him when the real "fun" begins. It is through these men who have always been, numbered among those who can stand by British endeavours to play fair that Britain is what she is to-day. Take several of our hunters, or any one, and are they not regenerating the world; or if it comes to that, missionaries spending a lonely time in the centre of Africa, are they not doing marvellous work for us and for our forebears? These men are real men, not to be judged by the ordinary standards; but these men are not globe-trotters, because they went anxiously out to seek for something new. A globe-trotter is good to nobody, neither is he good to himself; he is a parasite on the earth. He should not be encouraged. He comes along with his tale and he thinks that there is nobody that will gain say him. But still he maintains a most elegant attitude as though to him belongs the whole world. These men should be shovelled off, out of what we call the mortal coil. They should be ostracised; more, they

should be delimited, as they are in Australia, because there are too many of these people in this part of the world. A man, according to the Indian papers, proposed to walk or cycle from New York to the Capital of America. He thought better of it when he arrived in India. Why he should, we cannot tell. He has now decided that his journey to Japan should include the favour of a sea trip. And is this what they call a globe-trotter. Very few people going to Japan will have any sympathy with a man of this sort, and it is certain that no European will have any excuse for him.—*Vamos.*

TELEGRAMS

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

PRISONERS' REVOLT.

EMEUTE AT SHANGHAI.

THREE CONVICTS KILLED AND MANY INJURED.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 5th May, 9.10 a.m.

An organised attempt was made by the Chinese prisoners in the Ward Road gaol to escape, at 3 p.m. yesterday.

A serious fight occurred in the prison compound between 50 prisoners and 16 warders.

The convicts were overpowered after a stiff resistance.

A brother of the notorious Vah Kader was killed in the *melee*.

The Indian warders fought gallantly in frustrating the prisoners' attempt to escape.

The head gaoler was seriously injured in the fight.

Three convicts were killed and four severely injured.

One Indian warder lies in a critical condition, while others are seriously injured.

All is quiet now, and steps are being taken to guard against a recurrence of the *emeute*.

THE "BENTONG" COLLISION.

CAPTAIN REPRIMANDED.

GALLANTRY OF CREW COMMENDED.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Singapore, 5th May, 1.20 p.m.

A Court of Inquiry into the circumstances surrounding the loss of the *Bentong* [previously reported in these columns] has been held.

Captain Penn, of the *Bentong*, has been reprimanded; while Captain Howe, of the *Haversham Grange*, has been cautioned.

The Court commended the officers of the *Haversham Grange* for their smart work in saving the passengers and crew of the *Bentong*.

Several of those who were on board the *Bentong* at the time of the collision are still missing.

UNHAPPY 'FRISCO.

AGAIN VISITED BY EARTHQUAKE.

SEVERE SHOCK FELT ON SATURDAY.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 7th May, 11 a.m.

San Francisco has again been visited by earthquake.

A very severe shock passed over the city on Saturday, causing fear and consternation among those occupied in clearing away the debris of wrecked buildings.

Earth tremors continue to be felt.

A New York dispatch of May 3 says:—Dispatches from San Francisco state that the city has decided to accept the donation of \$100,000 made by the Emperor of Japan for the benefit of Japanese sufferers from the fire there, of whom there are a large number. While this donation will be applied to this specific purpose, no distinction of race is being made in the distribution of the general relief.—*Ed. H. K. T.*

SHANGHAI CONVICTS' EMEUTE.

TWO MORE PRISONERS DEAD.

EUROPEAN WARDERS PROGRESSING FAVOURABLY.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 7th May, 11 a.m.

In addition to those convicts already reported killed in the attempt to escape from gaol, two more prisoners have succumbed to the injuries they received in the fight.

The European patients are all progressing favourably.

MIXED COURT TROUBLES.

BRITISH MINISTER AND VICEROY CHOU FU.

PROPOSED VISIT TO EFFECT SETTLEMENT.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 8th May, 11.50 a.m.

Sir Ernest Satow, B.M. Minister to China, is reported to be going to Hankow, prior to his departure for England on leave, to visit H.E. Viceroy Chou Fu.

It is understood that one of the objects of the visit is to arrange with the Viceroy a satisfactory settlement of the troubles which occurred recently in connection with the procedure at the Mixed Court in Shanghai.

[Sir Ernest Satow, the British Minister at Peking, has been paying a round of visits prior to his departure for home. On the 21st ult. he was the guest of Viceroy Yuan Shih-kai at Tientsin, at which a large and influential gathering of Chinese officials was present. Affairs in connection with the Mixed Court troubles should be settled amicably, and it is believed that there will be no difficulty in arriving at a satisfactory settlement.—*Ed. H. K. T.*]

CHOLERA IN SINGAPORE.

INCREASING RAPIDLY.

AUTHORITIES FIGHTING THE EPIDEMIC.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Singapore, 9th May, 4.50 p.m.

Cholera is rapidly increasing here.

The authorities are doing everything to check its ravages.

STEAMER ABANDONED.

FRENCH VESSEL ASHORE AT LUKAORAI ISLANDS.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Singapore, 9th May, 4.50 p.m.

The master of the steamship *Charterhouse*, from Amoy, reports that, on the 5th inst., he passed a large French steamer ashore on the rocks of Lukaorai Islands.

The vessel had apparently been abandoned.

[It may be conjectured that the wreck sighted by the *Charterhouse* was that of the French steamer *Cochon*, which went ashore at Lukaorai some months ago. Before it will be remembered, were made to save the vessel, but after a visit of inspection by Mr. Jameson and others it was decided that the cost of salvage would be too heavy to warrant the attempt being made, and she has now been left to the mercy of the waves.—*Ed. H. K. T.*]

THE NANCHANG TRAGEDY.

REFERRED TO THE WAIWUPU.

OPPOSITION BY CHINESE OFFICIALS TO PROPOSED SETTLEMENT.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 10th May, 2.20 p.m.

The Nanchang affair has again been referred to the Waiwupu, at the request of the French Minister, owing to the strong opposition which is being offered by Chinese officials to the conclusion of a satisfactory settlement.

RISE IN CHINA.

ANTI-FOREIGN OUTBREAK IN ANHUI.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 10th May, 2.20 p.m.

An insurrection is reported to have broken out at Chientehsien, in the province of Anhui.

The report states that the outbreak is the result of an anti-foreign movement.

CHINESE "SENSATION."

HIGH COMMISSIONERS FOR CUSTOMS.

NO MENTION OF SIR ROBERT HART.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 11th May, 11.10 a.m.

A decree appointing Chinese officials to be High Commissioners of the Imperial Maritime Customs service has been published.

Much sensation was created when the news became known.

It is thought that as Sir Robert Hart is not mentioned in the decree no interference is contemplated with the internal management of the Customs, which, it is believed, will proceed on the old lines.

FOREIGN MINISTERS & THE COMMISSIONERS OF CUSTOMS.

CONFLICTING INTERESTS.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 12th May, 1.30 p.m.

The Foreign Ministers are seriously discussing amongst themselves the appointments of the new High Commissioners of Customs, but they find that their interests conflict.

Co-operation is believed to be impossible.

SHANGHAI RACES.

A WET OFF-DAY.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 12th May, 1.30 p.m.

The off-day of the Races here has turned out wet.

HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LIMITED.

MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS.

The seventeenth ordinary general meeting of shareholders in the above-mentioned Company was held at the offices of the Company, St. George's Building, at noon, to-day.

There were present:—Mr. A. C. Wood, in the chair; Hon. C. W. Dickson, Sir Paul Chater, Mr. G. H. Medhurst, directors; Mr. H. P. Smith, Dr. J. W. Noble, Capt. Clarke, Messrs. I. O. Hughes, E. W. Terrey, A. O. Baptista, and W. H. Wickham, managers.

The notice calling the meeting having been read,

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen.—The report and accounts having been in your hands for some days, I propose, with your permission, to take them as read. As you are aware, these accounts cover only 10 months; the close of our financial year having been made on the 28th February, as was agreed to at our last meeting, the accounts for the present year will be for the full twelve months. In submitting these accounts the directors have pleasure in recording the continued expansion of our business; our supply services being now equal to 10,500 lamps of 8 candle-power, 85 arc lamps, and 20 lifts, against 34,500 lamps, 85 arc lamps, and 15 lifts at the date of our last report. The new chimney has been completed, a shed at the works constructed, and the new main cables have been laid, and will shortly be doing their work. A considerable portion of the cost of the additions to plant and buildings is included in the present accounts, and it has been met by the call made on the 1st December last. Amongst other items in the accounts to which I may refer is the item of coal, its increased cost forming a considerable item in our expenditure, and this is causing us to seek for more economical means of working, as I will explain later on. Sundry debits showing an amount of a little over \$80,000 has since been reduced by \$61,000 collected up to date. The balance of profit shown to be available for distribution after deduction of \$2,500 for directors' fees (the proportion for 10 months is \$100,741.60), and the directors propose the following:—To pay \$1 per share on the 30,000 original fully paid shares, and 65 cents per share on the paid up shares, made up as follows: 50 cents per share for the 10 months, and 15 cents for the 3 months from 1st December last, when the call was made payable. These shares will now rank in all respects the same as the original fully paid shares. We propose further to write \$42,391.48 off plant account, and \$6,129.97 off property account (our first writing off on this account) for depreciation on both accounts, and to carry forward \$7,568.44 to next account. In declaring this dividend, which is at the rate of 12½ per annum, the directors, while they are very pleased that the good earnings for the 10 months have rendered this possible, have to point out that it must be considered an exceptional thing, being done to equalize our dividend with that of the past two years, and that a larger dividend than 10½—\$1 per share—should not be looked for in this year's working, unless indeed our earnings are sufficiently good to warrant a larger one. The amounts written off for depreciation are in pursuance of the policy which has been steadily pursued, and as it has proved so advantageous, I trust it will have your concurrence. The evidence of this is displayed in what I have now to say. For some time past the directors have had to consider the questions of the sufficiency of our plant, and of the space available at the works to meet the growing requirements of our business, and of the increase in the cost of coal. They have therefore been making inquiries about new kinds of machinery which are, according to information we have, giving satisfactory results, as regards their efficiency, economy in working, and in the space occupied. Their adoption bids fair to render our present site large enough for our requirements for so far ahead as can be seen, and after allowing for the necessary outlay we estimate that there will be a sufficient reduction in the cost of the increased production we shall be able to effect, that we shall be in a position to make a sensible reduction in the cost of the light and power supplied to our customers. The extension of our business, which, as you will have no doubt been pleased to observe, has been a continuous one, requires us to take all the advantage we can of the rapid improvements in the kinds of machinery we have to do with, and we are in a favourable position for this; through the policy you have wisely allowed us to follow of writing off the amounts for depreciation which have appeared in our annual accounts, I am not now able to lay any definite scheme before you, but the directors hope during the year to call a special meeting of shareholders when they will propose an increase of capital, and explain the purposes for which it is required. I shall be pleased to answer any questions which shareholders may like to put.

No questions being asked, The Chairman proposed the adoption of the report and accounts. Dr. J. W. Noble seconded. Capt. Clarke proposed, seconded by Mr. H. P. Smith, "That Sir Paul Chater and the Hon. C. W. Dickson be re-elected directors for the ensuing year." The motion was carried unanimously. On the motion of Mr. E. W. Terrey seconded by Mr. I. O. Hughes, Messrs. C. W. May and W. H. Hutton were re-elected auditors for the coming year. The Chairman—That is all before the meeting, gentlemen. Thank you for your attendance.

The Chairman proposed that Mr. I. Scott Harrison's provisional appointment to the consulting committee be confirmed, and Mr. Douglas E. Clark seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously. The Chairman proposed and Captain Clark seconded the re-election of Messrs. F. Maitland and W. Hutton Pitts, as auditors for the ensuing year. This was also carried *nem con*. The Chairman—That is all the business, gentlemen, thank you for your attendance. Dividend warrants will be ready on Monday.

SANITARY BOARD.

A special meeting of the Sanitary Board was held this afternoon in the Board room, for the purpose of considering a minute submitted by the assistant Medical Officer of Health, recommending that three houses, Nos. 94, 96 and 98, Reclamation Street, Mongkok, be closed by order of the Board, as there had been three cases of plague therein, one in each house, and all the houses were connected by their verandahs. The upper floors of each house was occupied, as was one of the second floors, while the ground floors were used as shops and stores. The assistant Medical Officer of Health suggested that the occupants be offered floors in the isolation block, where there was plenty of room for them. Dr. Macfarlane submitted a certificate denoting that the premises in question were rat-infested, and they were therefore unfit for human habitation.

A BIG LOAN.

INDIAN SOLDIER THE BORROWER.

10th inst. Before His Honour Mr. A. G. Wise, Police Judge, this morning, sitting in Summary Jurisdiction, the case of Akbar Khan, of No. 21 Des Voeux Road, Victoria, Hongkong, *versus* Mohamed Ali, Subadar of the Hongkong-Singapore Battalion Royal Garrison Artillery, Kowloon, for recovery of the sum of \$223.64, being the amount of principal and interest for money lent by the plaintiff to defendant, was called on, but the defendant being a witness in the other case for money lent, the case was adjourned until to-morrow morning.

ALLEGED MURDER

IN THE NEW TERRITORY.

9th inst. Li Sang, a farmer, was charged at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, with murdering another farmer named Chan Kwai Hing, at So Kwun Wat, Ping Shan, New Territory, on May 3. Chief Detective Inspector Hanson prosecuted on behalf of the police, and Mr. H. W. Looker, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, defended.

On account of the absence of witnesses, who have not arrived in the Colony, the prosecution asked for an adjournment. Mr. Looker had no objection, and the case was remanded.

The result of investigations made by the Finance Department shows that the number of foreign visitors landing in Japan during March was 2,566, of whom 741 were British, 357 American, 61 German, 31 French, 33 Russian, 1,408 Chinese, and 34 Korean. The large number of Russians coming to Japan is quite phenomenal.

THE COLLISION CASE.

"BRAND" v. "DAINA KOTOHIRA MARU."

7th inst.

In Admiralty Jurisdiction this morning His Honour Sir Francis Pigott, Chief Justice, delivered the following judgment in this case, which has been already reported in these columns.

Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., instructed by Mr. John Hastings, appeared for the *Kotohira Maru* and Mr. M. W. Slade, instructed by Mr. E. J. Grist, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, appeared for the *Brand*.

THE JUDGMENT.

In giving judgment His Lordship said: This was a case of a collision between the Norwegian s.s. *Brand* and the Japanese s.s. *Daini Kotohira Maru* in the China Sea a little to the east of Pedro Blanco in a dense fog. The Japanese ship admitted blame, but contended that the Norwegian ship was also to blame. There was in the case one issue of fact on which the evidence on the two sides was conflicting, or at least not reconcilable. The *Kotohira Maru* was blowing her whistle apparently with regularity but whether the *Brand* was blowing her whistle in accordance with the regulations was contested. Owing to the view which I take of the facts in which the Assessor concurs the Court is not called upon to express an opinion on this question. I take the following facts as given by the witnesses for the *Brand*. The second mate was most precise. He said he heard the whistle of another vessel which afterwards was ascertained to be the *Kotohira Maru* on the port quarter at 4 a.m.; that he heard it again about every other minute sometimes at intervals less than two minutes on the port quarter; that by 5 a.m. she was one point before the *Brand's* beam. He then heard it regularly overtaking them; about 5.10 she was three points before the beam; and the last time he heard it she was four points before the beam. This was he said about three or four minutes before the collision. Between 5.10 and the collision he could not remember hearing more than one whistle; a few minutes after hearing the last whistle he saw her and a half point on the port bow. The inference which he drew from this series of whistles was that the vessel was getting farther and farther ahead on the port side, especially the last two minutes; he thought that she was going safely on as there was nothing to direct attention to her. The last whistle was a bit louder; he thought he observed it because of this. The position of the vessel given by the mate up to what he calls the last whistle coincides with the mate's evidence. He said that he heard a whistle after he stopped the engines, and that he then ordered the engines to go slow ahead to let the steamship get more ahead and altered his course one point to the south to clear Pedro Blanco. It seems that he had calculated the speed of the other vessel accurately at eight and a half knots; his own speed when the whistles were first heard was six knots. About three minutes before the collision he heard the whistle four points on the port bow; he heard a little louder a little later, and then the engines at half speed ahead, concluding that she was going farther ahead. There was a little wind from the south and he thought it was wind which had brought the sound, that is, made it sound louder. Later on he said the last louder whistle was a little louder than the others; of the same loudness as when the vessel was passing the *Brand*. In cross-examination he said that when she was coming up there was a risk of her running into the *Brand*, but that she risked ended when she got past the beam; and that he thought she was going right away from him until she was right on him. There was some question as to whether the order "half-speed ahead" was in fact obeyed. It is unnecessary, in the view of the Court takes of the case, to consider any other fact; the *Kotohira Maru* admits that she was to blame and that she violated article 16 of the regulation by going eight and a half knots in the fog, which was certainly not a moderate speed as required by the regulation. The question for the Court is whether the *Brand* was not, on the showing of her own officers, also to blame. The first point to be decided is how in the circumstances detailed the second paragraph of article 16 is to be applied. Putting the whistles on her quarter on one side the *Brand* heard the fog signal of a vessel forward of the beam. This was the position of all the whistles after the *Kotohira Maru* had passed her beam down to and including the last. Until the position of that vessel had been ascertained, it was the duty of the *Brand* to stop her engines; and then, after stopping her engines, to "navigate with caution until danger of collision is over." Was the position of the *Kotohira Maru* ascertained? The learned Counsel for the *Brand* contended that it was, because the whole series of whistles beginning with those on the port quarter showed that the *Kotohira Maru* was on a parallel course, and that as they were heard one, two, three and four points on the *Brand's* beam, he had ascertained her position which was, so the master concluded, right ahead continuing the parallel course on to Hongkong. This ignores the fact that the last was a louder whistle. I think as a matter of construction that article 16 requires that the position of the other vessel should be ascertained at each whistle, and though it is possible that the position may be correctly ascertained to be on a parallel course continued out of hearing by observing a series of regularly increasing and diminishing whistles, directly the sequence of sounds which would result from such a parallel course is interrupted, it is the duty of the vessel hearing them to comply with the requirements of the article again, as if the new sound were a first whistle, i.e., she must stop her engines until the position from which it comes is ascertained, and then navigate with caution until the danger of collision, which had again arisen, is again over. From the point of view of seamanship the Assessor agrees with this interpretation of Article 16 and, indeed, it would lose its meaning if it were not so. Then, upon these questions definitely to the Assessor: (1) Was the master of the *Brand* justified in concluding that the extra loudness of the last whistle was due to the wind or from any other cause so as to justify him in not complying with the article? His answer is, No. It is indeed impossible to imagine any other answer possible, for it cannot be conceived that a master of a ship should make an error of judgment in such an important matter and not take the consequences of a collision ensues, there being no train of circumstances to excuse him. The case of the *Dordogne* would not warrant such a proposition, but practically the opposite. (2) Was it the duty of the *Brand* on hearing this louder whistle to stop her engines? The assessor's answer is, Yes. Ought the master to have assumed from the fact of this louder whistle being heard that there was danger of collision? His answer is, Yes. (4) Was the order "Half speed ahead" in the circumstances? The answer is, No. (5) Did the *Brand's* engines, in fact, go at half speed ahead or did the Court continue at her speed of four knots? The evidence is not very satisfactory on this point, but the Assessor is of opinion that the speed was in fact increased, though to what extent

the evidence does not enable him to say. The Assessor is of opinion further that in the circumstances the order "half speed ahead" was wrong owing to the density of the fog, irrespective of the last and louder whistle. The defence of the *Brand* is that she was an overtaken vessel; that the *Kotohira Maru* was the overtaking vessel and that as she was passed and clear on the master's assumption the *Brand* was free to alter her course and speed. Assuming Articles 21 and 24 of the regulations to apply, the error of judgment with regard to the last and louder whistle would of itself show that the defence was bad. But as to this, it is hardly necessary to refer to authorities, the directions of article 16 are to be complied with in a fog; and they cannot be read together with Articles 21 and 24, for these articles imply that the vessels are moving in their ordinary course and are in sight of one another, where Article 16 specifically enjoins stopping and navigating with caution. It was said that the *Kotohira Maru* was in the wrong in suddenly altering her course to the north through an angle of over 90 degrees. She was wrong as to her speed, but why was she wrong in this? The reason given by her master was sufficient: He wanted to anchor in Hong Hai Bay during the dense fog. The navigation of the sea is free; there is nothing to prevent a ship taking this course if she so desires even though she crosses a regular track of steamers so long as she complies with the regulations. In ordinary weather day or night she must obey the rule of the road, but in fog no other precautions imposed save good seamanship. Putting all questions on one side as to whether the *Brand* was whistling, the *Kotohira Maru* did whistle and the attraction in the sound of her whistle should have been sufficient warning to any ship coming down the regular track. After the circumstances very slightly and this becomes quite clear. Supposing the *Kotohira Maru* had suddenly discovered Pedro Blanco ahead of her she might have altered her course as she in fact did, and what other signal could she have given than that of whistling as she in fact did. The *Kotohira Maru* has admitted herself to blame on account of her excessive speed. The Court is of opinion for the reasons above given that the *Brand* is also to blame. Judgment will therefore be entered in the terms of the *Kotohira Maru's* counterclaim. The Assessor desires me to add on his behalf that the engineer of the *Brand* was greatly in fault for not reporting to the bridge his inability to carry out the order "half speed ahead" as soon after he received it as possible. He also wishes to point out the immense importance of all ships being supplied with speed tables corresponding to revolutions. In these remarks I concur.

Mr. Sharp contended, then, that each party should pay his own costs up to the time of the *Brand's* admission, and that the plaintiffs should pay the costs subsequent to that date. I was so contented that each party pay his own costs up to the date of the filing of the answer, and then the *Kotohira Maru* will get her costs, as the latter delayed filing her preliminary act.

His Honour said: Each party will pay his own costs up to and including the 24th April, and that the *Daini Kotohira Maru* is to receive her costs.

SAN FRANCISCO EARTHQUAKE.

TRAFFIC FROM THE ORIENT.

We are informed by Mr. Silverstone, agent in Hongkong for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, O. & O. Company, and representative also for the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, that he has received information from the San Francisco office that passengers from the Orient desiring to pass through San Francisco en route to eastern points in the United States or to Europe, can, without inconvenience, pass through San Francisco, and that accommodation will be provided on the steamers of these companies until the departure of trains. The terminals and railroad connections have suffered no injury whatever from either earthquake or fire, and Mr. Silverstone states that he is prepared to handle all business, freight and passenger, exactly the same as heretofore. The s.s. *Mongolia* sailed from San Francisco on the 2nd inst., and the *China* sailed on the 5th inst., with the passenger list and a complete cargo.

ALLEGED THEFT OF EYE-GLASSES.

7th inst.

Edward Cullen Elliott, who had lately severed his connection with Mr. Lazarus, the optician, was arrested on Saturday by virtue of a warrant made out by A. S. Tuxford, the manager, on a charge of stealing during the month of April, a pair of rimless eyeglasses and leather case, valued at \$5, the property of the firm. Mr. Otto Kong Sing, who appeared on behalf of the defendant, entered a plea of "not guilty" and applied for a remand. Mr. Hazeland—Is the complainant here? Sergt. Eerner—No, your Worship. Mr. Hazeland—When will he be here? Sergt. Eerner—He is ill in bed with fever, your Worship, and cannot attend to-day. Mr. Sing—I will ask your Worship for a week's remand and light bail. Mr. Hazeland—Very well. How much bail can you put up? Mr. Sing—About \$50, your Worship. Mr. Hazeland—The case is remanded until Monday next. Bail \$50.

ALLEGED MANSLAUGHTER.

7th inst.

Before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Police Court this forenoon, Chan King, a carpenter, was charged with the manslaughter of one Kwan Cheung, No. 33 Queen's Road Central, on 25th April. The prisoner pleaded "not guilty." Sergt. Fenton conducted the case for the police.

After evidence was called, the prisoner was committed for trial.

LIEUTENANT A. Gott, Inspector of Army Schools, left per s.s. *Devon* on Saturday for Colombo on inspection duty.

A TAILOR residing in Li-Yuen Street, Central district, received an order a few days ago for six pairs of trousers. He was apparently busy at the time, so getting the necessary pattern of cloth, buttons, etc., he gave same to an old woman to make the clothes with. A day or two later on passing the street he discovered that the woman was missing from her usual position. Inquiries were made and it was learnt that the woman had pawned the cloth in various pawnshops and had left the city. The tailor appeared at the Police Court on Saturday and applied for an order from the Court to get back his property from the pawnbrokers. After various law-books had been consulted, his Worship adjourned the application until Wednesday next to allow certain Chinese pawnbrokers' entries to be produced.

ALLEGED MURDER AT MONG-KOK.

7th inst.

Fung Kai Sing and Chung Shui, coolies, on board coal junk No. 941, were charged before Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne, at the Police Court this afternoon, with the murder of one Mak Kwai, on board the junk in Yaumai Bay, on the afternoon of the 4th instant. Inspector Macdonald prosecuted on behalf of the police; the prisoners were undefended.

Dr. H. Macfarlane, officer in charge of the Kowloon Morgue, said that on 5th May he held a post mortem examination on the body of Mak Kwai. In his opinion deceased's death was due to hemorrhage following the rupture of an enlarged spleen. There were no external wounds on the body. A kick, a blow, or a fall would cause the spleen to rupture. Mak Sang, a brother of the deceased, and a cook on board the coal junk, stated that he was a seaman on the junk. On the 4th instant, after 1 p.m., deceased was adjusting the gangway of the junk. On the fore of the junk there was an old coal basket, which was placed there by the first defendant. The deceased picked up the basket, which was in his way, to put it aside, and the wind blew it overboard. Witness did not see his brother three days before. The first defendant, who was in the coal bunk, accused deceased of throwing his basket away. When he said this defendant had already joined deceased on the fore of the junk, and he was followed by the second defendant. After a few words had passed, the first defendant struck the deceased, and the second defendant joined in. They struck deceased on the sides and on the stomach. They thrashed the deceased for about five minutes and they were separated by the police. After this the defendants returned to work, and the deceased got up and went to his cabin. After deceased was seated for about two minutes, he cried that he was in pain and commenced vomiting. From the time after the assault, until the time deceased said he felt sick, all took three minutes. Five minutes later the deceased became unconscious and died. The police were called and prisoners taken in charge, and the body removed. Other witnesses were called and the case adjourned.

THE GREAT THURSTON

AND HIS MARVELS.

"Don't take it simply from me or from my advertisements, but come and judge for yourselves, and then tell the truth about what you see, as it strikes you." Thus spoke Mr. Howard Thurston to a representative of the *Hongkong Telegraph* on Saturday, and we went, we saw, and were convinced that this marvellous magician does not claim to do anything more than he is entitled to claim, for he will prove his words to his audience. It may truly be said of his opening performance on Saturday night, that it was one of magic, mirth and mystery, while "amazement" very aptly describes the sensation experienced by the audience at the truly wonderful illusions he shows them. The first part commenced with some of the slighter tricks of legerdemain, a card-floating, the flight of pigeons, an obedient clock which stops at the word of command from anyone in the auditorium, at any hour chosen, extracting innumerable eggs from a borrowed hat, etc., etc. Expectation then becomes keen, when the attendants carry on to the stage a crystal tank, which, after placing it on a stand, they proceed to fill up with warm water, while Thurston walks round it to show its transparency. As soon as this receptacle is filled to the brim a light cloth is thrown over the tank, and on its being immediately withdrawn a girl is seen to be lying full length in the water. She rises slowly, and is assisted out and down, and, to everybody's wonder, the feat is repeated, and a second young mermaid makes her appearance. While the stage is being cleared and prepared for the further magical wonders, the mirth of the evening is supplied by some most amusing and well-got-up cinematograph pictures, which keep the house in convulsions. The Chinese magic, performed in true Chinese style, with all necessary local colour in costume, stage appointments, and environments is enthralling and performed with most marvellous facility. Miss Maude Amber delighted her hearers with her comic song, "I've got my fingers crossed, so you can't touch me," and had to repeat it before she was permitted to retire. Part third, when the curtain rose after a brief interval, was a revelation in stage arrangement, with its Oriental gorgeousness of drapery and furnishings, and with Thurston in the centre in the costume of a magician to match his surroundings. Several "disappearing" illusions were then presented, the most startling being that of a young lady from a cabinet, she being discovered inside the fourth of a series of boxes fitting one into the other, the whole being enclosed in a locked box which was suspended from the roof, where it had hung all the evening. The "inexhaustible coconuts" though not altogether a new trick, was remarkably well done, for one could not but wonder where all the "milk" came from. A number of tricks "in higher vein," such as floating balloons, productions of ducks, geese, and even a sucking-pig, (which showed its resentment of the treatment) was subjected to by bolting off the stage squealing lustily from impossible places, led up to the final illusion of the evening, "Amazement"—and that is exactly what it caused, for what else can one feel when one sees a young lady calmly floating in the air, without any visible support, and rising and falling like the will of the magician? This startling programme is to be repeated a few nights more and then there will be some changes in the items, and any one who loses the opportunity of witnessing the most marvellous performance ever produced in the Colony, will "secretly" regret it when he clearly understands what he has missed, for it is worth going to see, however far one has to travel, for the rare provided more than repays one for the trouble of going a long way.

The stage arrangements are excellent and the appointments in capital taste. The most delightful three hours of magic, mirth and mystery. On Saturday night the Theatre Royal was packed to overflowing, a record for Hongkong, and we understand that Thurston and his staff were well pleased with their reception, and hope such generous patronage will continue, as it doubtless will.

The Committee appointed by the War Office for the investigation of the services rendered by each officer and man belonging to the Japanese Army in the Japan-Russia War is expected to complete its labours by the middle of next month. The total number of soldiers and others attached to the Army who are to receive honours in connection with the war is estimated at about 1,200,000. About 120 of these enormous number are officers holding the rank of general, 2,300 are field officers; 21,000 company officers; 6,300 other commissioned officers; 223,000 non-commissioned officers; 800,670 private soldiers, and 102,000 civil officials under soldier rank.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

FURTHER APPOINTMENTS.

His Excellency the Governor under instructions from the Secretary of State for the Colonies has appointed Mr. M. H. Logan to be district engineer on the Kowloon-Canton railway construction section.

Mr. Robert Baker has been appointed personal assistant to the chief resident engineer in charge of the railway.

THE COLONIAL CEMETERY.

PROPOSED EXTENSION.

It is officially notified that, as it has become necessary to extend the Colonial Cemetery at Happy Valley, and as the work will interfere with some existing graves, it is proposed, reverently and decently, to take up the remains in certain graves, to re-inter them in adjoining ground in proper order and to re-fix the existing monuments or tombstones over them.

Survivors, friends or relatives who may desire to make any objection to this removal are requested to address the Colonial Secretary within three months.

Particulars of the graves are as under:—

Rank and Name.	Date.
Robert Joseph Lachlan, Chief Officer of the Ship <i>Gertrude</i>	6th July, 1860.
John Macdonald, Private, Marine Light Infantry, I.M.S.	10th July, 1861.
W. A. Williams, A.R., H.M.S.	6th Aug., 1861.
Elizabeth Lucy, wife of George Bowman Buchan	9th Aug., 1861.
Newell Giles	25th Aug., 1862.
E. McCabe, Bath, S.V., U.S.A., illegible.	
Henry Willis, Sergt. Commis.	
Sally Corp	
George Bevans, H.M.S. <i>Meriville</i>	7th Dec., 1862.
No inscription	

GAP-ROCK SIGNAL STATION.

In his annual report for 1905, the Harbour Master says: Owing to exceptional weather conditions at this station the telegraph cable with the cable on the Rock on the 26th of July. Temporary repairs were effected by the 8th August, and the line was in good working order. A telegraph cable ship then became available, and her services were engaged to make permanent repairs, which were completed on the 24th August. Unfortunately, the shore end of the cable was not properly secured on the Rock, with the result that the cable again parted during the typhoon of the 30th August. The N.E. monsoon setting in shortly after this rendered the work of repairing extremely difficult, and communication was not restored until the 14th December, since which date the line has worked without a hitch, though the cementing in of the shore end has not been completed on account of the heavy sea.

Notwithstanding these interruptions of communications, 618 vessels were reported from Gap Rock, in addition to 2.0 messages received and 2,401 sent, including weather reports to the Observatory. One energetic steamer, and ten minutes of fog were reported from this station during the year, and the fog signal gun was fired 1,173 times. On two occasions the relief was delayed by the rough sea.

ST. GEORGE'S CLUB SMOKING CONCERT.

7th inst.

That the first smoker, at the new St. George's Club, should have proved such a pronounced success, was in a great measure due to the able and energetic Entertainment Committee, who did their utmost to cultivate that true Bohemian spirit, amongst the members and guests, which should at all times characterise these gatherings. The lengthy and most enjoyable programme, proved that the Club is also to be congratulated on having a galaxy of talent of no mean order, at their disposal; including these two popular comedians, Messrs. Wainston and C. W. Burnett, both being in great demand on Saturday night. During the evening Mr. C. Wainston played two delightful violin solos from Hans Gitta "Concerto" and Mr. F. Chapple's singing of "The Bandolero" was a very creditable performance, also Mr. G. R. Edwards in the tuneless refrain "My Irish Molly" was heartily applauded. The other artists appearing were Messrs. P. W. Goldring, Q. C. Doss, E. Hayward Jordan, W. J. Jellings, I. L. Inokay and Percy Browner. The genial Mr. A. C. Robinson made an excellent chairman.

THE CORINTHIAN YACHT CLUB.

YESTERDAY'S RACES.

Despite the evil condition of the weather prevailing yesterday, the members of the Corinthian Yacht Club had the temerity to sail the race we announced to take place in our Saturday's issue, as well as a sweet stake race, along the usual course. There was a fair wind, but considerable rain, with a very choppy sea, but those facts notwithstanding, the yachtsmen managed to finish the races within the time limit, with the following results:—

THE 12TH CHAMPIONSHIP HEAT.	
<i>Aurora</i> (Summers)	1
<i>Hibernia</i> (Gibson)	2
<i>Gael</i> (Wichell, for Silver)	3
<i>Thetis</i> (Wichell, for Silver)	4
SWEET STAKE RACE.	
<i>Chanticleer</i> (McCorquodale)	1
<i>Annie</i> (Kynuch)	2
<i>Isti</i> (Melville)	3
<i>May</i> (Pepper)	4
<i>Dart</i> (Guy)	5

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT.

"DIDN'T THINK IT WAS WRONG."

Heinrich Freuden Hammer, a German subject, was arrested at the Sailors' Home, Arsenal Street, at about 10.30 a.m., by Detective Watt, on a warrant charging him with embezzlement, alleged to have been committed at Tang Tsai Tsun, some time ago.

He was placed before Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne, at the Police Court to-day, on a charge of embezzlement. Dr. F. Kruger, German Consul, occupied a seat beside the Magistrate. On being asked to plead, defendant said that the firm refused to pay him, so he collected the money and paid himself. He did not think he was doing anything wrong. The case was remanded until Wednesday next, bail to be arranged with the German Consul.

THE str. *Lokiang* has arrived at Chefoo under her own steam. She has been ordered to Tientsin, where she will dock, and effect repairs sufficient to take her to Shanghai in safety.

DEATH OF MR. JEHENGIR N. KATRAK.

7th inst.

We regret to record the death, which occurred at his residence, 15 Gage Street, last night, of Mr. Jehengir N. Katrak, cotton and yarn broker for the well-known firms of R. L. Woonwala & Co., Abdoolah Ebrahim & Co., and A. M. Keshabhoy. Mr. Katrak had been in somewhat but health for some time, mourning the death, which occurred a few months ago, of his father. It was not thought, however, that he was so seriously ill as to alarm his friends, but he had a sudden seizure last night and died at 9 p.m. The late Mr. Katrak came to Hongkong in 1893 as an assistant to Mr. J. Jamajee, late cotton and yarn broker. Since the latter's death, Mr. Katrak was associated with the three firms mentioned above, in which his uncle was a broker. He was only 34 years of age, and leaves a widowed mother and two sisters, to mourn his loss. He was popular among the brokers and members of the Parsee community in Hongkong. The funeral took place this forenoon, the burial being carried out with the full rites of the Parsees. Many friends and relatives attended the body to its last resting place.

ALLEGED MURDER IN THE NEW TERRITORY.

CORPSE FOUND AT PING SHAN.

5th inst.

The body of a Chinaman, who apparently had been dead for some little time, was discovered by the New Territory police, on the 3rd instant, in an empty house at No. 303, So Kan Wai, Ping Shan. The body was examined, and after it had been identified was found to be that of Chan Yeung, a farmer in the village. On his forehead there was a nasty wound, which, it is reported, could not have been self-inflicted, but no other marks were found on the body. The remains were sent to the Morgue for examination yesterday, and this morning it was stated that a native had been arrested, as being instrumental in the farmer's death. Up to the time of writing the circumstances under which the crime is alleged to have been committed could not be obtained, but it is said that the man now under arrest will be placed before the Court in a couple of days, and the particulars relating to the murder will then be explained.

MYSTERIOUS MURDER AT WANCHAI.

BODY FOUND IN EMPTY HOUSE.

7th inst.

Apparently this is the month for outrages, for up to the present no less than four murders have been committed in Hongkong during May, and yet another comes from the eastern end of the City. Some days ago, a report was made to the police that a hawker, who sells cloth at Wanchai, had been missing for a few days. The description of the man was taken and information telephoned to the different stations. Two days passed and nothing further was heard of the missing hawker, although a strict watch was kept by the police. On Saturday morning last, at about 5 o'clock, Inspector Fincher, of the Sanitary Department, entered No. 2 Police Station and reported to the officer in charge that whilst on duty in Nullah Lane he was called in by some coolies to remove a dead body. The sanitary inspector entered the house, No. 90, which is unoccupied, with his informers, and in the middle of the floor there was a dead body, the floor being covered with blood. He left the house without touching the body, suspecting that this was a case of foul play, and reported the matter in the proper channel. Inspector Gourlay, accompanied Inspector Fincher, went back to the house in question and examined the corpse. There were three nasty gashes on the side of the face and a number on his arms. Beside the pool of blood and close by the dead man's side lay an axe, besmeared with blood. An ambulance was summoned and the body removed to the Morgue. There the body was further examined, and it was ascertained that the man had been dead for about thirty hours, and the body was slightly decomposed. The people who were made the report of the missing hawker were summoned to the mortuary and identified the dead man as their *foh*—the missing man, whose name was given as Wong Chong, residing at No. 40, Fook Street. The owner of the house where the murder was committed, was interviewed by the police, as to who were the occupiers. She stated that some days ago, two men, who looked like carpenters, went to her to take the house. The price was mutually arranged and they informed the landlady that it was their intention of erecting some cubicles in the house. She heard nothing more about the men. The locality in which this murder was committed is situated at a brutal act might be perpetrated without any body's knowledge. It is surmised that the murder of the cloth hawker was premeditated, and the house was engaged solely for that purpose. A "bat" was put at the entrance of the Lane, and when the deceased hawker was passing, he was called and informed that the tenants of house No. 90 wanted to buy some clothes. Unsuspectingly the hawker ascended the steps, with his load on his shoulder, knocked at the door and was admitted. The carpenters then have attacked the deceased hawker, and he was killed. The carpenters then, for they got away with the deceased man's load of cloth, valued at \$30, and on finding the body, it was seen that his pockets had been rifled, and \$10 in small change stolen. After they had performed their dastardly deed, they vanished. The occupiers of the flat below said, on being questioned by the police, that they heard no noise when the murder was said to have been committed, nor did they see the cloth hawker enter the house. What they did know, however, was that during the last two days, they did not hear any hammering, as they had done on the previous day. There can be no hesitation in saying that, in all probability, the murderers are out of the Colony, but the police are making stringent inquiries, and it is to be hoped they will be successful in bringing the murderers to book.

COLLISION IN THE WEST RIVER.

"HOT CHENG"—"SIYUN LEE."

On the 4th inst., a collision occurred between Crag and Off Islands, in the West River, which resulted in serious damage to the *Hoi Cheng*, and minor damage to the *Shun Lee*. The *Hoi Cheng* had her stern smashed, besides sustaining other damages, though she was able to get into Hongkong, and is now in the Kowloon Dock Company's hands for overhaul and repairs. The *Shun Lee* escaped with damage, chiefly to her superstructure and it was not considered necessary to dock her. How the collision occurred could not be ascertained, as both sides, in view of possible admiralty proceedings hereafter, are naturally reticent on the subject. It is not yet known whether it will be considered necessary to hold a preliminary Court of Inquiry into the cause of the collision.

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

CONTEST FOR SUPREME POWER.

[From Our Correspondent.]

Canton, 5th May. The shares issued for the construction of the Canton-Hankow railway have been largely over-subscribed. The hospitals, guilds, gentry and all those who have contributed to the share-list are splitting up into sections and fighting for the right to nominate and elect the general manager of the line. The Chinese in Hongkong appear to be standing alone in this conflict for authority and power, taking neither one side nor another. It is very interesting, and it will be well to watch the outcome of the controversy. Many are of opinion that it would certainly be wrong to hand over the power of electing the general manager to the hospitals and guilds.

CANTON WEATHER.

RAILWAY SERVICE DISORGANISED.

[From a Correspondent.]

Canton, 5th May. We saw the sun to-day for the fifth time during the past two months. Rain has been pouring in torrents in Fatsan with the result that the Sam Shui River rose eight feet above its watermark. The water in the Canton section was suspended, part of the line having been washed away by the floods. At one place, the rails were hanging from one embankment to the other without any support between. The service was resumed on the 3rd inst., but only as far as Fatsan. Much will have to be done in the way of repairs before the Samshui section can be opened up again.

SILK AND FRUIT CROPS DESTROYED. The first crop of silk has been lost to the cultivators. There were plenty of leaves, but the worms were destroyed by the weather. It is estimated that the growers have sustained a loss of something like \$50,000. All the fruit trees suffered terribly, and the harvest this year will be a very poor one. Already the price of vegetables has quadrupled.

CHIN-CHIN JOSS. Viceroy Shum has been "chin-chinning joss" personally for the past three days, in the hope of a cessation of the rain. But the rain came down worse than ever. It ceased yesterday for a time. The Viceroy has ordered joss to be fired four times daily to propitiate the joss, at 9 a.m., noon, 6 p.m. and midnight. The streets in Canton are now comparatively clear of water.

THE S.S. "CHUKONG."

SURVIVORS ARRIVE IN PORT.

5th inst.

When the s.s. *Haimun* arrived in port to-day she brought with her thirteen survivors of the disaster to the ill-fated *Chukong*, two joining her at Amoy and eleven at Swatow. These comprised the only European survivor, Mr. Rutter, chief engineer of the vessel, and the Chinese second engineer, boatswain, two quartermasters, and nine Chinese crew members. We understand that a Court of inquiry is likely to be held in due course into the cause of the loss of this vessel.

FOREIGN HOTELS IN JAPAN.

AN AMBITIOUS SCHEME.

Foreign tourists coming to this country have considerably increased in number this year, says a Japanese vernacular journal, and the necessity is now felt more keenly than ever for making their journey in Japan more comfortable, and so to attract even a larger number of visitors. The opinion is prevailing in business circles that a large hotel should be constructed in Tokyo, with a capital of from ¥2,000,000 to ¥3,000,000, and that this example should be gradually followed in other ports and in the interior. At first such hotels may not pay, and it is therefore urged that subsidies should be granted by the State or local Municipalities. Some movement in this direction will shortly be taken, it is reported.

Even before the war the money spent by foreign tourists in Japan amounted annually to between twenty and thirty million yen. It is maintained that it is disastrous to provide hotels that do not afford comfort to foreign visitors, and moreover it is a growing loss to Japan.

SALE OF CAPTURED STEAMERS.

THE SUCCESSFUL TENDERS.

The result of the public tenders for the purchase of fifteen steamers captured by the Japanese during the war was announced by the Navy Department on 24th ult. The tenders of Messrs Samuel Messer Co., ¥151,500 for the *Ryukin-maru* and ¥134,250 for the *Montera* were accepted. Mr. T. Torigaya secured the *River* (2) for ¥41,000, and the *Yaura-maru* for ¥45,000. The *Henry* *Barham* is purchased for ¥21,500 by Mr. K. Utsunomiya; the *Utsunomaru* for ¥41,800 by Mr. G. Igawa; the *King Arthur* for ¥30,000

THE SEVEN ALLEGED PERJURERS.

FURTHER APPEAL.

8th inst.

In Appellate Jurisdiction this morning before the full Bench, consisting of their Honours Sir Francis Pigott, Chief Justice, and Mr. A. G. Wise, Puisne Judge, an appeal was heard from the decision of his Honour Sir Francis Pigott, Chief Justice, delivered on the 24th ult., in the case of the appeal of the seven alleged perjured witnesses in the case of the *Lai Hing Bank* bankruptcy, and in the case of Wong Ka Chun, by which the writ of *habeas corpus* was granted, and the men still retained in custody, though released on bail.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., and Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., instructed by Mr. G. K. Hall Brutton, of Messrs. Brutton and Heit, appeared for the appellants.

Mr. Sharp said that this was an appeal from the Chief Justice's decision quashing the writ of *habeas corpus* delivered on the 24th April, in the appeal wherein they asked that the writ be granted and the men discharged from custody.

The Chief Justice: So as to have it placed on the records it would be well to have a statement as to whether any news has been heard of the missing eighth man, Wong Tze. Perhaps the bailiff can tell us.

Mr. F. Howell, Court bailiff, said he had no information.

The Puisne Judge: I take it you are not going into the question of the partnership of Wong Ka Chun?

Mr. Sharp: No, no, not at all, that is an entirely different question, and will be gone into on the later appeal.

Mr. Sharp, continuing, said he could not quote any authorities on the perjury as there was none on the subject in the English law. They had thought there might be some authorities in India, but they found there were none. He presented then the arguments he had adduced at the last hearing submitting that the committal was bad, because the accused men had not been told in what their alleged perjury consisted.

Here a discussion arose as to the correctness of the quotations of Mr. Sharp, from the decision against which the appeal was now being made.

The Chief Justice said there was only one authorised copy of his judgments, and he thought that every one understood from the first when the post of official reporter was created, and copies of all such judgments could be obtained at 5s each.

Mr. Sharp said he had but a few extracts to read and they were material to the case, and proceeded to argue as to the meaning, of contempt of Court, stating that for a man to commit contempt he must do or say something in the presence of the Court full well knowing that he was committing contempt.

Mr. Sharp said he was not going to say that the perjury was committed before he was committed, but it had to be proved before he could be punished, and that is why the man was entitled to be heard in his own defence, for it was a fundamental principle of the English law that no man could be punished for an alleged offence until that man had been heard in his defence, and only after that proved guilty. Mr. Sharp then proceeded to quote at length authorities in support of his assertion, that every man had a right to know of what he was accused and in what his offence consisted, so that he might answer it.

The Puisne Judge: Well, about the appeal to the Privy Council?

Mr. Sharp: Well, that will explain the reason for our presence here to-day. We had appealed to his Lordship the Chief Justice, and we thought it inexpedient and inadvisable to abandon that appeal, and go to the Privy Council, though we had the right to do so, because the Privy Council would be ready to hear us, and so we decided to proceed with the appeal locally. I think my learned friend, Mr. Pollock, is quite with me in this.

Mr. Pollock: Yes, quite.

Further lengthy authorities followed.

The Chief Justice: The question that puzzled me then is what puzzles me now, and that is the procedure to carry out the matter.

Mr. Sharp: I shall come to that, my Lord. The learned counsel then quoted more authorities.

As regards the case of the witness who was committed in his absence, Mr. Sharp read from the Chief Justice's judgment in the first appeal, wherein he said "it was not necessary for the witness to be present," and counsel submitted that his case was stronger than that of the others.

The Chief Justice: Then what am I, what is the judge to do?

Mr. Sharp: Of course your Lordship has the power to bring him here, and tell him of what he is accused and hear his defence.

The Chief Justice: But if the man has gone, say, to Canton, what then?

Mr. Sharp: Then your Lordship cannot exercise the summary jurisdiction.

The Chief Justice: Then the summary jurisdiction is destroyed?

Mr. Sharp: In this case, certainly so. It is necessary that the accused man should be present, for he has certain rights as to being heard.

Continuing, Mr. Sharp said that this was not an appeal on the merits of the case, but as to the irregularity and illegality of the proceeding.

Mr. Sharp then said leaving aside those points he would say a few words about the *habeas corpus*.

The Chief Justice said he thought it his duty to point out a case in which it was laid down that if the Court considered the offence had been committed, it could deal with it summarily, as a contempt of Court.

Mr. Sharp, continuing, said as regards the writ, the relief of the writ of *habeas corpus* was always available when it could be shown that the person had been deprived of his liberty in an illegal or irregular manner, and was a proper, ready and the best method of raising the question as to whether the arrest was made in a legal and regular manner.

It was only in criminal cases that the writ was not available, if it were for the purpose of evading justice and the law.

Counsel then quoted from authorities to show that if an irregularity or illegality had been committed in such proceedings then the Court should take cognizance of it.

After lengthy argument Mr. Sharp said his Honour the Chief Justice had said in his judgment that if the man was heard in his defence it might lead to reversal of the decision—why should that be?—if it was found that a reversal was right, and as in this case the men were found to have spoken the truth?

The Chief Justice: But if proceedings were to be taken who is to call the witnesses for the other side? Is the Court to do so?

Mr. Sharp: I submit, my Lord, that if the Court takes it upon itself to proceed against a man for perjury, the Court must produce its evidence. Mr. Sharp then asked their Lordships to reverse the order of the Chief Justice made on the 24th April last, and to make the order asked for in the two motions.

man so convicted could appeal to the clemency of the Crown or of the Sovereign unless he knew definitely of what he was convicted. Another point here was that all these men did not testify to the same facts, yet they were all summarily convicted, so that there must have been different perjuries in each case. Up to the point of this Lordship's calling up the seven men, their position was that of persons who had given evidence, but a few words from his Lordship had converted them into criminals. They did not know why they were called up; they might have thought they were called up to be commended for the straightforward manner in which they had given their evidence, but some 50 or 60 words from his Lordship suddenly altered all that, and the men then, without any explanation, found themselves convicted, though uncharged, criminals.

The Chief Justice: The summary jurisdiction is given to obviate the necessity of an indictment.

Mr. Pollock: But if a man has been told he has committed a crime, he has a right to ask for details, and has a right to call witnesses to prove that he had no knowledge of having committed a crime. It was not only necessary, in perjury, to prove that a man's statements were false, but that they were recklessly and deliberately false.

Mr. Pollock, continuing, said that his Lordship had said that the seven men had exhausted their evidence, when they were in the box, but it was impossible to say that, as had they known that they were about to be summarily dealt with as criminals they would have had a good deal more evidence to produce, and he would submit that there was no reason why the men should have been deprived of a trial.

The Chief Justice: It was a summary conviction.

Mr. Pollock: Yes; but a summary conviction cannot be, I submit, legal and regular, unless the necessary preliminaries have been observed.

Mr. Pollock said he was sure every judge was ready to reconsider and reverse his previous decisions if he could fairly do so.

The Chief Justice said he was quite willing for justice sake.

Mr. Pollock said that as regards the exhausting of the evidence it was not likely that a string of seven witnesses, all unprepared for a criminal charge, should all have exhausted their evidence.

The Court adjourned for fifteen minutes.

After the fifteen adjournment, Mr. Pollock continued his argument, and quoted a case in which it was said that no interpretation of the law would permit a man being deprived of his liberty of property, unless, indeed, the Legislature either expressly or impliedly intended to take away the right to be heard before such deprivation, by giving authority for waiving the preliminaries. Here in the section there was neither expressly nor impliedly any authority for taking away these rights, and this meant expressly and impliedly, that the appellants had those rights, and they must be given a specific opportunity of being heard in their own defence, and a definite opportunity of defending themselves against such charges before being given, for before an order for committal, on conviction, their defence must be heard.

These men came to Court simply to give each of them his own particular story of what he knew about the man Wong Ka Chun's connection with the *Lai Hing Bank*, and told them separately according to examination and cross-examination brought them out, no subsequent witness being present at the time.

The Chief Justice: Are you going to press the appeal?

Mr. Pollock: That is what we have at present in contemplation, my Lord.

Mr. Sharp: We, my learned friend and I, have the question in consideration, and it may go to the Privy Council.

Upon the point of the requirement of the law that the charge be specially set forth, Mr. Pollock quoted lengthy authorities to support his argument, and submitted that the appellants in this case were contrary to law, as he submitted that the requisite preliminaries had not been complied with, and with all due deference he would submit that his Lordship the Chief Justice had acted without jurisdiction.

The Chief Justice: The jurisdiction was given for summary conviction for perjury. There is nothing in the statutes to alter that—you infer the want of jurisdiction.

Mr. Pollock: No, my Lord, the absence of all necessary preliminary action precludes the jurisdiction, and therefore there was, I submit, no jurisdiction. Mr. Pollock then briefly referred to the question of the signature to the committal.

His Honour the Chief Justice: That is not a signature to committal; it is only a certificate that it is by order of the Court.

Mr. Pollock: My point is that no signature of the committing party appears on the committal papers, or the warrant, and it is necessary.

An argument on the point as to touching the usual practice of the Court ensued, Mr. Pollock holding that it was necessary for the gilder to have some duly signed document for holding a prisoner.

The Puisne Judge: There is a warrant signed by the Registrar.

Mr. Pollock: But that is not "under the hand and seal of the committing authority" as required by the Ordinance.

The Chief Justice: The Registrar simply reduces the verbal order of the Court to writing.

Mr. Pollock: Quite, my Lord, but it must be signed by the Court, I submit.

This point was again argued at length, and then Mr. Pollock said he would merely ask their Lordships to grant the orders asked.

Mr. Sharp then said there was just one point to which he wanted to draw the attention of their Lordships—the liberty of the subject was a much more important principle of law than as to whether a considerable prolongation of a case should occur, and he would submit that any case should be prolonged rather than that a number of innocent men should be sent to prison.

The Chief Justice: We will reserve our decision.

The Court then adjourned.

ALLEGED HOUSE BREAKING.

A TRICK THAT FAILED.

THE ROGUE LETTER.

8th inst.

Mr. James Guy, foreman engineer of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock, charged a coulie at the Magistracy this morning before Mr. F. A. Hasland, with trespassing in the yard on Sunday morning without permission.

The defendant pleaded not guilty. Defendant, it was alleged, had designed a trick of his own, which he thought would work wonders. He would enter the dock and if the way was clear, some brass and copper would be missing after he left the docks. In case of emergency, that is to say if the way was not clear, he would present a letter to the person he met, so as not to appear a suspicious character. On Sunday morning the genius's way was blocked, and on meeting Mr. Guy, he presented that gentleman with the following letter:

"Dear Sir,—The bearer, A. Loy, has completed his work orderly and carefully in this company. He is a man with good character and also wise to be a polisher or a worker of any kind. Every satisfaction he will give to his employer, I dare say, when he is in future employment. Good morning to the receiver of this.—Yours faithfully, (Sd.) S. BANKS."

His Worship—Have you ascertained whether this letter came from Mr. Banks?

Mr. Guy: I have my doubts as to the composition, your Worship.

His Worship (to defendant)—Who wrote this letter?

Defendant—A Chinaman. I went there to get work.

After evidence was heard, his Worship remarked that he was of opinion that defendant went there to steal, and sentenced him to three weeks' hard labour and six hours' stocks.

CONCERT AT WELLINGTON BARRACKS.

8th inst.

Comradeship and ability are the distinguishing features of the men of the Royal Engineers, and whatever they do they succeed in doing well. Many entertainments have been organised by the corps from time to time, and their bazaar theatre at Wellington barracks has seen half-Hongkong at one time or another.

The concert of the 8th inst. was a most successful one. The concert was especially well calculated to afford an exhilarating spell. On Saturday evening they gave another of those delightful entertainments at which several civilians attend and the officers of the regiment honoured it with their presence.

It was decidedly unfortunate that the concert clashed with the City Hall performance, for, naturally, those who had been at a dozen or more concerts previously held in the theatre forgot their allegiance in the glamour of the Great Theatre.

The programme was excellent, and entirely worthy of the traditions of the Royal Engineers. The concert was opened by Quarter-Master-Sergeant A. J. Bacon, who sang in his usual excellent style. Then came a number of comic selections—the Royal Engineers are brimming over with comedians—and a dainty song, which was one of the hits of the evening—"Blue Bell" by Miss Coyle.

The chorus is catchy and the manner in which the audience took up the refrain and made the rafter ring was a treat to behold. Miss Coyle was vociferously cheered. The only other performer who was not a member of the R. E. was Mr. H. W. Ray who sang "Up the West" and was vigorously told to follow it up with "Down the East." A curtain-dropper was given in a farce entitled "Sunshine after rain."

The programme was very long and comprehensive and provided a capital evening's entertainment. The contributors to the programme were as follows:—Messrs. A. J. Bacon, W. J. W. Williams, W. F. Adams, R. G. Turner, J. D. P. Le Gros, A. O. C. A. King, A. P. C. W. Day, W. L. Leckie, Miss Coyle, and H. E. Moriarty.

THE DEATH OF MISS ROBINSON.

Writing under date Chinkiang, 24th April, the correspondent of the *N. C. D. News* says:—Miss M. E. Robinson, of the Northern Methodist Episcopal Mission, died here early on the morning of Friday, the 20th inst. She was born in Michigan, U. S. A., on the 29th of April, 1840. Prior to coming to China Miss Robinson taught school in several places in America and was teaching in the High School of Albion, Mich., when she decided to come to China as a missionary. She arrived in Chinkiang in the spring of 1884. The Methodists had only a small day-school for girls at that time, and this Miss Robinson organised into a boarding-school. Its first home was in a row of buildings in a crowded section of the city. Later on it was moved to the present building on the hill which accommodates sixty pupils of various ages. She has given twenty years of her life to this school and has made an abundant success of it. The last work of her life, just before she was taken sick, was the preparation of a short history of her school. I have copied some facts about the school from this sketch which will be of interest to her friends and to others interested in the Christian education of China's girlhood.

"The faculty of the school consisted of Miss Robinson and Miss Grace Crooks, who came out in 1904, one Chinese gentleman, Mr. Tung, a graduate of Mr. Mateer's school in Shanghai and six women, graduates of the school. The course of study covers twelve years and includes the three departments of Primary, Intermediate and High School. Students are from families belonging to preachers, scholars, and the labouring class. The teaching is in Chinese and English; English is most prominent in the Kindergarten department. The knowledge of the literature of their own country is considered important, hence as much attention is given to this study as is possible with our limitations. Industrial training is given in all that will fit them to be home-keepers. The Bible is first and foremost in the school's curriculum. Physical culture is given daily and with excellent results in health and general bearing.

The school has 28 graduates, not including those who left before they finished their course. Their present vocations are:

Married to preachers 6
Betrothed to preachers 3
Married to teachers 3
Married to business men 2
Married to doctors 3
Betrothed to doctors 2
Employed as teachers 6
Employed in hospital 4

28

The percentage of Christians to non-Christians in the school is 87.70."

Thus does this good lady's work speak for itself. Her life has been eminently useful and fruitful of good results. Those who have visited her excellently organised and conducted school can but contrast the lot of these happy-faced girls with their upbrought and better still, their unbound minds and hearts, with that of the average Chinese girl growing up in ignorance and enclosed by harsh custom.

The funeral took place on Saturday afternoon and was conducted by the Rev. W. C. Longdon of the Methodist Mission.

8th inst.

Lai Cheuk, a marine hawker, and Chan Kwai, a cigar maker, were jointly charged at the police Court this morning with burglariously entering a house at No. 29 Gilman Street, on 11th April last, and stealing \$53.70 worth of clothing and jewellery, the property of a widow. A plea of not guilty was entered.

It appears that, on the afternoon of 11th April, the complainant made a report at the Central Station to the effect that her house had been broken into and her boxes removed. The police accompanied her back to the house and it was there discovered that the burglars got admittance by means of the skylight on the roof. The police could do nothing in the matter, but notices were sent to pawnbrokers about the stolen goods. Some of the articles were actually pawned, but yesterday, when defendants went to redeem the articles, they were given in charge. The case was remanded for a week to allow the police to institute further inquiries.

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JUVENILE DEPRAVITY.

CIGARETTE-SMOKING LEADS TO CRIME.

8th inst.

Chan Luk, a boy, about fourteen years of age, residing at No. 48, Reclamation Street, Yau-mat-ti, was placed before Mr. F. A. Hasland, at the Police Court this morning, and nodded his head in answer to a charge of stealing eight packets of Wood's cigarettes from a cigarette shop, at No. 66, Temple Street, at about four o'clock this morning.

The cigarette dealer in question has been losing a large number of cigarettes lately, and although he knew who the thief was, he could not capture him red-handed. Finally he applied to the police for assistance and this morning a watch was kept. Three boys, all about the same age, snatched out of a house and made for this shop. The bar over the counter did not seem to hamper them. For one boy was seen to get his hand in and, pulling out the cigarettes, passed them to his confederates. The officer made a dash for the boys, but they made off on all sides. The officer ran after one boy, but the "nipper" gave him a run for his money and half of Yau-mat-ti was covered, the lad wriggling in and out of lanes. At last he was captured. On pleading guilty this morning, his Worship ordered him to receive twelve strokes with the birch, and to be detained in goal for forty-eight hours.

8th inst.

Dear Sir,—The bearer, A. Loy, has completed his work orderly and carefully in this company. He is a man with good character and also wise to be a polisher or a worker of any kind. Every satisfaction he will give to his employer, I dare say, when he is in future employment. Good morning to the receiver of this.—Yours faithfully, (Sd.) S. BANKS."

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THE LIEN-CHAU RIOTS.

A SETTLEMENT EFFECTED.

NO INDEMNITY CLAIMED.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 7th May.

The Lien-chau outrage has now been settled so far as the Mission and Mission Board is concerned. The officers of the Mission in New York refused to make any claim for indemnity for the murdered missionaries. They also refused to ask the U. S. Government to compel the payment of an indemnity for the property destroyed.

The matter of payment of compensation for the property was left to the option of the Chinese Government. If compensation of the offered it would be accepted; if refused no more would be said. A few days ago the Viceroy paid into the U. S. Consulate the full amount as estimated by the Commission sent to Lien-chau to investigate. This amount to about \$50,000 which include buildings, personal property of the missionaries and the Chinese which amounted to over \$10,000.

What is wanted now is a Chinese Philatelic Journal.

Stamp dealers ought to have a bright future in China where there will soon be a roaring business in all things philatelic.—Yours truly, INTERESTED.

9th May, 1906.

ADMIRAL YOGU'S FLAG.

AN INTERESTING RELIC.

The Admiral's flag of the flagship *Mikasa* is now on view at the Yokohama Shrine in Tokio, and has been blackened that the original white and red stripes are indistinguishable. Attached to the flag, which is full of shot-holes, is the following inscription:—

"This is the flag hoisted by Admiral Togo during the campaign against Russia. In the battles outside Port Arthur, in the Yellow Sea and the Japan Sea, the *Mikasa* was always at the head of the Fleet, and in each battle the enemy concentrated his fire upon the flagship. At the height of the fighting in the battle of the Japan Sea on May 27th, 1905, projectiles from the enemy's guns were poured into the *Mikasa*. The mainmast carrying the flag fell, and the flag was refastened on the top of the broken mast. It is strange that the mast was broken at the very point where it was damaged in the battle of the Yellow Sea, August 10th, 1904. This flag is now placed in a frame made out of a portion of the broken mast."—*Japan Chronicle*.

U. S. CONSUL WILDER.

ADVOCATE FOR AMERICAN COMMERCE.

A San Francisco contemporary of 7th April says:—Mr. Amos Parker Wilder, newly appointed Consul-General for the United States at Hongkong, arrived in San Francisco last night with his wife and family. They will sail to-day for the Orient.

Consul-General Wilder declared last night that he was not in a position to talk about Chinese affairs because he had not yet become acquainted with them. "I will do all that I can for American commerce," he said. "That is in the main object of my work. I cannot discuss the boycott, nor the troubles of the ruling dynasty because I have never been in China and only know what I have read and heard."

The new Consul was delighted with what he saw in California. His

AN EX-COMPRADORE'S
BANKRUPTCY.

PUBLIC EXAMINATION.

In Bankruptcy Jurisdiction this morning before His Honour Sir Francis Pigott, Chief Justice, the examination of Lau Wai Chun, ex-compradore of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, was continued.

To Mr. Dixon, who appeared on behalf of the petitioning creditor, witness said he first became aware that he could not pay his debts in January or February. Before that he believed he was solvent, as no one pressed him for payment of any accounts. In August of last year he considered himself solvent; he was in difficulty, but not serious difficulty. He continued to carry on his business in that belief. There were \$50,000 due to him from the Wong Fung Bank, on a promissory note, dated 17th August, 1898. He put that in the list of doubtful debts, because he was not paid when he asked for his money. He did not like to put it down as a bad debt, because the managing partner of the Bank was a man of means. The debt of \$1,000 due from Loong Chi of Canton was a good one. He was a wealthy man.

His Honour: Then if he was so wealthy how came he to borrow \$4,000 from you?

Witness: He was a shroff in the Bank and the \$4,000 was over-drawn by him and as he could not pay it I asked him for the promissory note. He has no property in Hongkong. Witness had a half share in a mortgage on certain property in Hongkong and collected the rents, but they were not enough to pay the interest on the mortgage.

His Honour: This closed the examination.

Mr. Master then applied on behalf of the Official Receiver for an order of adjudication.

His Honour: Very well.

Mr. Dixon applied for a rescission of the receiving order, as the bankrupt had not sufficient property to divide among the creditors.

His Honour: But he has been adjudicated.

Mr. Dixon: Well, my Lord, I asked you hear my application, before you heard the application for adjudication.

His Honour: Oh, well, let me hear you.

Witness: The liabilities amounted to \$2,160,725, while his assets only amounted to \$26,160, of which \$50,000 was due from a man who had owed it for the past eight years, had never attempted to pay the interest or any of the principal, and he was, moreover, out of the jurisdiction. Another \$4,000 was also in the same position, and the bankrupt held no security for these amounts, while he calculated that of the balance, about 10 per cent. only would be recovered, so that the creditors would get nothing, practically.

His Honour: Can no action be taken for recovery of the \$4,000?

Mr. Dixon: Well, my Lord, it is always so difficult to recover from persons out of jurisdiction. These bankruptcy proceedings have been brought to render this man immune from arrest, and he would ask that the man be not adjudged bankrupt, so that he might be at the mercy of his creditors who could take any action they liked.

His Honour: But if he could not pay, why did he not say so at present, and say that he believed that he had considerable property in Canton, which he was concealing from his creditors, and which no doubt he could be made to disgorge if his creditors took action against him.

Mr. Master said that he opposed the application, on the ground that it ought to have been made at the time of the petition.

His Honour: But if the order is made, how will it affect the secured creditors?

Mr. Wakeman: It will not affect them at all.

His Honour: And the bankruptcy will not help them either?

Mr. Wakeman: They can press their securities in either case.

His Honour: Well, Mr. Wakeman, how do you propose to act?

Mr. Wakeman: The \$50,000 debtor is in Macao holding the monopoly in the jantan shops.

His Honour: Oh! Not in Canton? Then there should not be any difficulty in Macao, as the Portuguese law will recognize our claims.

Mr. Wakeman: Possibly, my Lord; I have not so far had to take action in Macao before. As regards the \$4,000 there is very little possibility of recovering that as it is in Canton.

His Honour said he would take time to consider the application.

Mr. Master asked for costs of the day.

His Honour said he must consider the point.

Mr. Dixon then asked that the application for adjudication be adjourned.

His Honour said both applications must stand over, the question of costs being reserved.

SUITS FOR MONEY LENT.

In Summary Jurisdiction this morning His Honour Mr. A. G. Wase, Puisne Judge, presiding, the case was heard of

Fazal Ahmed, of 21 Austin Road, Kowloon, tailor, versus Akbar Khan, of No. 21 Des Vaux Road, Victoria, Hongkong, for recovery of the sum of \$340, being money lent by the plaintiff to defendant on or about the 15th March, 1904.

Mr. H. Gardiner, of Mr. O. D. Thomson's office, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. F. Paget Hett, of Messrs. Bruton and Hett, represented the defendant.

Mr. Gardiner said that this was a suit for money lent, but though the plaintiff had no documentary evidence of the debt he had so many other witnesses that he was sure that after hearing them his Lordship would be convinced that this was good law, and called the plaintiff.

Mr. Hett then pointed out that in the next case that was to come on, which was much mixed up with this case the sworn Court interpreter was related to one of the parties and said that his interpretation might not be legal.

His Honour said he would consider the point when the time came.

Fazal Ahmed, the plaintiff, was then called, and stated that he lent the money to the defendant to enable him to settle a partnership account, but he did not get any documentary acknowledgment of the debt. Plaintiff said that on the 15th March, 1904, defendant went to him and told him about the partnership dispute, and asked him to lend him \$340. Witness gave him the money, but did not take a receipt, but he paid the money in the presence of several witnesses. He saw defendant several times after, but did not ask him for the money.

Mr. Gardiner: When did you ask him for the money?

Mr. Hett: I object to that; the man has distinctly said he had not asked for the money.

His Honour (holding up the writ): Well, this itself is a request.

Mr. Gardiner said he would put it differently, and asked witness if he ever asked for the money at all, when witness said he did so in October of last year. Defendant then admitted that he owed the money, and said that a subadar of the Garrison Artil-

"TOM MCKAY."

MAKES HONGKONG HIS HEADQUARTERS.

10th inst. Cheerful Tom McKay, who is probably the best known shipping and railway agent in this part of the world, is once more in Hongkong. He has been having a great time in the Straits and India, and it is satisfactory to know that business is good. But with the optimistic Tom business is always good, for he would charm a listener even against his will into making a trip to America. In fact, one feels after hearing the persuasive eloquence of the genial passenger agent that he is in some way defrauding the steamship companies represented by T. D. McKay if he fails to book a passage instantaneously. And that is why, probably, that so many people are travelling to Europe via America, for once in the hands of T. D. there is no escape. The victim may wriggle and writhe, but in the end he books his passage through Tom, and discovers that he has done a wise thing. For there is no half-hearted measure about this agent. One is under the impression that when he embarks on one of Tom's boats—and remember, the boats seem to belong to him out and out, while he owns or appears to own half the railways in the great and glorious United States—that he is the guest of the bustling agent. T. D. McKay will see to his comfort from start to finish; indeed, one gains the idea that the greatest regret which Tom has is that he cannot accompany you across the Pacific and through the Republic. But he will set the wires working and if you do not find a brass band at the other end waiting you when you land, together with the Mayor and Aldermen on the quay with an illuminated address enclosed in a gold casket to be presented to you as a souvenir and expression of pleasure that you have consented to honour God's country with your presence, if by any chance you do not find all these things then the fault cannot be placed at the door of T. D. McKay. Possibly the civic commission has mistaken the date of your arrival, or the band is asleep, or your presence has overwhelmed the crowd. Of course, the passage across will be accomplished in the acme of comfort and luxury. The captains, officers and stewards of all the boats "run" by the inimitable T. D. have special instructions from him to see that your every wish is gratified. If they fail to meet your wishes you bestride them, for the cheery Tom can become as black as a thunderstorm when roused, and as furious as an untamed hippopotamus. After his travels in India, T. D. has decided that there is no place like Hongkong. He intends to stay here for some months, when he will doubtless return to his home in Yokohama. His "folders" and pamphlets and bills are as interesting as ever. To give an idea of the innumerable interests in his cure it may be mentioned that he represents the San Francisco Overland route, the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, Occidental and Oriental Steamship Co., Toyoko Kisen Kaisha (Oriental S.S. Co.), Southern Pacific Company, Union Pacific Railroad Co., Chicago and North Western Railway, and Atchafon, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway. The latest feature of Tom's candidature for business is a poem entitled "A happy thought." It isn't exactly poetry, but it will serve. The last two lines will show its character. It says: "Avoid the Red Sea's fearful heat, and Biscay's boisterous Bay. It costs the same, so take the best, and write to Tom McKay." For the present, then, Hongkong will be lighted up by the presence of T. D. McKay, and he may be found daily at the offices of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, or at the King Edward Hotel. He has a new fund of anecdotes and experiences to relate, and those who know him are well aware that he is never loth to enlighten the seeker after knowledge.

FRENCH EXTRADITION CASE.

CHINESE TO LEND WITNESSES.

10th inst. The two Chinamen—Lai Mao Kai and Pong Ki Fong—who are being examined with a view to their extradition on charges of armed robbery and murder, alleged to have been committed in the Pat Yuet village, Kwong-chow-wan, on 25th July last, were brought up on remand at the Magistracy this afternoon.

It will be remembered by our readers that these men were on the point of being extradited to the Chinese Government, when suddenly the French authorities at Kwong-chow-wan sent word to their Consul in Hongkong asking for the extradition of these men, who are claimed by the Chinese Government, giving as a reason that the village of Pat Yuet was within French jurisdiction. The two men were brought out of prison, placed before Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne and discharged on the ground that the Chinese authorities had no claim upon them. (The native detectives, who were waiting outside the Court, both armed with warrants—re-arrested the men on a charge of murder and armed robbery, said to have been committed within French jurisdiction.)

At the last hearing Col. Yeung, of the Shamien Guard, who was dispatched here by the Canton authorities to prosecute, refused point blank to allow his witnesses to be placed in the box to give testimony for the French authorities, and the case was remanded until this afternoon to allow Col. Yeung to consult with the Viceroy of Canton.

The Viceroy was consulted and it was agreed that the Chinese witnesses be allowed to give testimony for the French authorities. This being the case, the examination of the defendants was opened this afternoon, the facts of which have already appeared in these columns.

SPANIARD'S INGRATITUDE.

10th inst.

Joao Valardo, the Spanish seaman, who was charged recently with being a vagrant, and who, it will be remembered, was promised a passage home by the Board of Trade, and afterwards received into the Sailors' Home after the philanthropic gentleman had been forthcoming, was charged by Inspector Collett, at the Police Court this morning, with begging in the public street at West Point yesterday.

His Worship—Is this the same man?

Sergt. Gordon—Yes, your Worship. Every preparation was made for his departure; he was told not to leave the Home, as his boat was to leave last Tuesday. Defendant left the Home and lost the ship.

His Worship—Ask him why he left the Home?

Defendant—The Shipping Master said I was a bad man, and did not want me around.

His Worship—This man is a nuisance. Take him to the Harbour Master and make inquiries when the next vessel leaves so that he can be put on board.

An hour later Valardo was brought into Court, and his Worship was informed that a vessel was expected to leave here in a week's time.

His Worship—I will then remand the case for one week. When the vessel is about to leave Valardo will be put aboard.

BEACHCOMBERS CHARGED.

A VAGRANT'S DEFENCE.

10th inst. Three very prominent members of the Beachcombers' Society of Hongkong, trading under the names of J. A. Thomas, W. A. Martin and W. Pencost whose roosting place of late has been the City Hall, looking for a job, were placed before Mr. F. A. Hazland, at the Magistracy on a charge of vagrancy, having no visible means of subsistence and no fixed place of abode.

Martin denied that he was a vagrant, while the others pleaded guilty. He said that he was picked up in the House of Detention by Mr. Gould for a short while.

His Worship—You have been in the House of Detention for weeks.

Insp. Gourlay—Months, your Worship. This defendant had been in the habit of coming to No. 2 Police station to sleep in a cell.

Continuing, Martin made a lengthy speech, saying that he had applied to all the shipping companies in Hongkong for a passage to Australia, but could not get one. He was willing to work his way across, either as a carpenter or engineer. He had his wife and family in Australia and if he could only get there.

His Worship—Why don't you write to them?

Defendant—They think I am dead. Once when I was in the House of Detention I gave a friend some money to post a letter, but that letter never reached its destination.

His Worship—You ought to have posted it yourself.

The defendants were ordered to the House of Detention.

This revenue collected for the working of cargo on Sundays in the harbour, last year, was \$4,475; this was \$5,850 more than in 1904.

SHANGHAI JOCKEY CLUB.

OPENING OF SPRING MEETING.

FIRST DAY'S RACES.

The spring meeting held under the auspices of the Shanghai Jockey Club opened to-day (7th inst.) and will extend over three days. The following are the results to hand, for which we are indebted to the clerk of the course, Mr. T. F. Hough:

THE SUBSCRIPTION GRIFIN PLATE. Three-Quarter of a Mile. Value, Tls. 200. Second Pony, Tls. 50. Third Pony, Tls. 25. For Subscriptions: Griffin of this Meeting. Weight for inches as per scale. Entrance, Tls. 5.

Fourmerkland.....(Johnstone) 1
Dis Donc.....(Hayes) 2
Bedouin Chief.....(Moller) 3
Time: 1 m. 35 sec.

THE CRITERION STAKES. One mile. Value, Tls. 400. Second Pony, Tls. 100. If five or more starters, Third Pony, Tls. 50. For China Ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Entrance, Tls. 5.

• Celtic.....(Cumming) 1
• Brown Berry.....(Burkhill) 2
• Sunblink.....(Crighton) 3
Time: 2 m. 06 sec.

THE GRIFIN PLATE. Three-Quarter of a mile. Value, Tls. 400. Second Pony, Tls. 100. Third Pony, Tls. 50. For China Ponies that have never run at any Meeting. Weight for inches as per scale. Entrance, Tls. 5.

William.....(Burkhill) 1
Willie Work.....(Schnorr) 2
1pcat.....(Zahn) 3
Time: 1 m. 35 1/2 sec.

THE CATHAY CUP. One mile and a half. Value, Tls. 250. Second Pony, Tls. 50. If five or more starters, Third Pony, Tls. 25. For China Ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Griffin at date of entry allowed 7 lbs. Entrance, Tls. 5.

Argante.....(Meyerink) 1
Cotswold.....(Johnstone) 2
Cedric.....(Cumming) 3
Time: 3 m. 20 sec.

THE POU-MATUNG CUP. One mile. Value, Tls. 250. Second Pony, Tls. 50. If five or more starters, Third Pony, Tls. 25. For China Ponies, being bonafide Griffins at date of entry. Weight for inches as per scale. Entrance, Tls. 5.

Blockade.....(Moller) 1
Soyeda.....(Vida) 2
Turbine.....(Skinner) 3
Time: 2 m. 6 1/2 sec.

THE HART LEGACY CUP. Half a mile. Presented by the late Mr. James Hart. Value, Tls. 100 with Tls. 150 added. Second Pony, Tls. 25. For China Ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Entrance, Tls. 5.

Hokoku.....(Cumming) 1
Nares.....(Vida) 2
Radiant.....(Burkhill) 3
Time: 59 1/2 sec.

THE SHANGHAI GOLD CHALLENGE CUP. One mile and a quarter. Presented. Value, 500 Guineas. For China Ponies, being bonafide Griffins at date of entry. To be won twice in all by Ponies the bona fide property of the same owner or owners. Entrance, Tls. 10.

First Pony to receive Tls. 300, Second Pony, Tls. 100, and Third Pony, Tls. 50, until the Cup is finally won, when the Second Pony will receive 75 per cent, and the Third Pony 25 per cent of the Entrance Fees. Weight for inches as per scale.

Ornament.....(Hayes) 1
Coxcomb.....(Burkhill) 2
Ornament.....(Meyerink) 3
Time: 2 m. 39 sec.

THE KIANGSU CUP. One mile and Three Quarters. Value, Tls. 250. Second Pony, Tls. 50. If five or more starters, Third Pony, Tls. 25. For China Ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Jockeys who have never won an Official Race allowed 5 lbs. Entrance, Tls. 5.

Comanche.....(Moller) 1
Sphere.....(Cumming) 2
Cardas.....(Cox) 3
Time: 3 m. 49 1/2 sec.

THE CHITAU CUP. One mile. Value, Tls. 200. Second Pony, Tls. 50. Third Pony, Tls. 25. For Subscriptions: Griffin of this Meeting. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners of the Subscription Griffin Plate, 10 lbs. extra. Entrance, Tls. 5.

Alpha.....(Dalglish) 1
Dis Donc.....(Hayes) 2
Haakon VII.....(Burkhill) 3
Time: 2 m. 8 1/2 sec.

THE GRAND STAKES. Seven Furlongs. Value, Tls. 150. Second Pony, Tls. 50. If five or more starters, Third Pony, Tls. 25. For China Ponies, being bonafide Griffins at date of entry, which have been purchased at an auction of untried Griffins by a Member of the Shanghai Race Club before the 1st of February 1906. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners of any Race, 7 lbs. extra. Jockeys who have never won an Official Race allowed 5 lbs. Entrance, Tls. 5.

Egad.....(Burkhill) 1
Volcan.....(Vida) 2
Fourmerkland.....(Johnstone) 3
Time: 1 m. 48 1/2 sec.

SECOND DAY'S RACES.

8th inst. THE CHU-KA-ZA CUP. Three-quarters of a mile. Value, Tls. 250. Second Pony, Tls. 50. If five or more starters, Third Pony, Tls. 25. For China Ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners of a Race at this Meeting 7 lbs. extra. Jockeys who have never won an Official Race allowed 5 lbs. Entrance, Tls. 5.

Brownberry.....(Burkhill) 1
Cotswold.....(Johnstone) 2
White Blaze.....(Crighton) 3
Time: 1 m. 130 1/2

THE SHANGHAI DERRY. One mile and a half. Value, Tls. 250. Second Pony, Tls. 50. Third Pony, Tls. 25. For China Ponies, being bonafide Griffins at date of entry. Weight for inches as per scale. Entrance, Tls. 15.

Brocton.....(Hayes) 1
Ornament.....(Meyerink) 2
Coxcomb.....(Burkhill) 3
Time: 3 m. 11 1/2 (Record)

THE MONGOLIAN PLATE. One mile and a Quarter. Value, Tls. 200. Second Pony, Tls. 50. Third Pony, Tls. 25. For Subscriptions: Griffin of this Meeting. Weight for inches as per scale. Entrance, Tls. 5.

Brocton.....(Hayes) 1
Ornament.....(Meyerink) 2
Coxcomb.....(Burkhill) 3
Time: 2 m. 44 1/2 sec.

THE RACE CLUB CUP. Two miles. Value, Tls. 250. Second Pony, Tls. 50. If five or more starters, Third Pony, Tls. 25. For China Ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Jockeys who have never won an Official Race allowed 5 lbs. Entrance, Tls. 5.

Headfield.....(Burkhill) 1
Mianthropit.....(Crighton) 2
Autolycus.....(Johnstone) 3
Time: 2 m. 37 sec.

THE CONSOLATION CUP. One mile and a quarter. Value, Tls. 250. Second Pony, Tls. 50. If five or more starters, Third Pony, Tls. 25.

Monsoon.....(Campbell) 1
Tritenheimer.....(Hayes) 2
Cardas.....(Cox) 3
Time: 4 m. 25 3/5 sec.

THE CONCORDIA CUP. One mile and a Quarter. Value, Tls. 250. Presented. Second Pony, Tls. 50. If five or more starters, Third Pony, Tls. 25. For China Ponies, being bonafide Griffins at date of entry. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners, 7 lbs. extra. Entrance, Tls. 5.

Chehalis.....(Vida) 1
Soyeda.....(Hayes) 2
Autolycus.....(Johnstone) 3
Time: 2 m. 40 2/5 sec.

THE SICCAWEI CUP. One mile and a Quarter. Value, Tls. 250. Second Pony, Tls. 100. Third Pony, Tls. 50. For China Ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Ponies that have started at this Meeting and not won a Race allowed 4 lbs. Griffin: Winners allowed 4 lbs. Non-Winners allowed 7 lbs. Entrance, Tls. 5.

Lavender.....(Burkhill) 1
White Blaze.....(Crighton) 2
Cotswold.....(Johnstone) 3
Time: 2 m. 37 1/2 sec.

THE JOCKEY CUP. One mile. Value, Tls. 200. Second Pony, Tls. 50. If five or more starters, Third Pony, Tls. 25. For Subscriptions: Griffin of this Meeting. Weight for inches as per scale. To be ridden by Jockeys who have never had more than two winning mounts at Shanghai, Hongkong or Tientsin. Jockeys: non-winners allowed 5 lbs.; winners of one Race, weight for inches as per scale; winners of two Races, 7 lbs. extra. Entrance, Tls. 5.

Pittenweem.....(Laurence) 1
Alpha.....(Jones) 2
Fieder.....(Peters) 3
Time: 2 m. 10 sec.

THE SHANGHAI STAKES. One mile and a half. A forced entry of Tls. 5 with Tls. 100 added. For all China Ponies otherwise entered at this Meeting. Option for Subscriptions: Griffin of this Meeting. Weight for inches as per scale. First Pony to receive 70 per cent, Second Pony, 20 per cent, Third Pony, 10 per cent.

Cedric.....(Cumming) 1
Comanche.....(Moller) 2
Argante.....(Meyerink) 3
Time: 3 m. 13 sec.

THE SPRING CUP. One mile. Value, Tls. 250. Second Pony, Tls. 50. If five or more starters, Third Pony, Tls. 25. For China Ponies that have started at this meeting and never won a Race. Weight for inches as per scale. Jockeys who have never won an Official Race allowed 5 lbs. Entrance, Tls. 5.

Coxcomb.....(Burkhill) 1
Nares.....(Cumming) 2
Nares.....(Vida) 3
Time: 2 m. 6 1/2 sec.

THE SCURRY STAKES. Seven Furlongs. Value, Tls. 250. Second Pony, Tls. 50. If five or more starters, Third Pony, Tls. 25. For China Ponies being bonafide Griffins at date of entry. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners 7 lbs. extra. Entrance, Tls. 5.

Cosmopolitan.....(Abel) 1
Radiant.....(Burkhill) 2
Willie Work.....(Schnorr) 3
Time: 1 m. 48 1/2 sec.

THIRD DAY'S RACES.

9th inst. THE GREAT NORTHERN PLATE. Seven furlongs. Value, Tls. 250. Second Pony, Tls. 50. If five or more starters, Third Pony, Tls. 25. For China Ponies that have run at this meeting. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners of one Race at this meeting, 7 lbs. extra; two or more Races, 10 lbs. extra. Jockeys who have never won an Official Race allowed 5 lbs. Entrance, Tls. 5.

Cotswold.....(Johnstone) 1
Ninaus.....(Jones) 2
Nares.....(Vida) 3
Time: 1 m. 48 1/2 sec.

THE RACE CLUB CHALLENGE CUP. One mile and a quarter. Value, Tls. 500. For China Ponies, being bonafide Griffins at date of entry. To be won at two consecutive Meetings or three times in all by Ponies the bona fide property of the same owner or owners. Entrance, Tls. 10.

First Pony to receive Tls. 300, Second Pony, Tls. 100, and Third Pony, Tls. 50, until the Cup is finally won, when the Second Pony will receive 75 per cent, and the Third Pony 25 per cent of the Entrance Fees. Weight for inches as per scale.

Coxcomb.....(Burkhill) 1
Ornament.....(Meyerink) 2
Entente Cordiale.....(Campbell) 3
Time: 2 m. 39 1/2 sec.

THE SHANTUNG STAKES.—One mile. Value, Tls. 200. Second Pony, Tls. 50. Third Pony, Tls. 25. A forced entry for all Subscriptions: Griffin otherwise entered at this Meeting. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners of one Race, 5 lbs. extra, two Races, 10 lbs. extra. Unplaced Ponies allowed 5 lbs. Entrance, Tls. 5.

Haakon VII.....(Burkhill) 1
Fourmerkland.....(Johnstone) 2
Gurnet.....(Midwood) 3
Time: 2 m. 43 1/2 sec.

THE PARI-MUTUEL STAKES.—One mile and a half. Value, Tls. 300. Second Pony, Tls. 75. If five or more starters, Third Pony, Tls. 25. For China Ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Griffin at date of entry allowed 7 lbs. A penalty of 7 lbs. for Non-Starters and Winners at this Meeting. Entrance, Tls. 5.

Jetsam.....(Burkhill) 1
Arpatrick.....(Johnstone) 2
Atlantic.....(Cumming) 3
Time: 3 m. 15 1/2 sec.

THE RACING STAKES.—One mile. Value, Tls. 250. Second Pony, Tls. 50. If five or more starters, Third Pony, Tls. 25. For China Ponies that have not run before 1st January 1906. Weight for inches as per scale. Griffin at date of entry and Non-Winners at any Meeting, allowed 5 lbs. Winners, 5 lbs. extra. Entrance, Tls. 5.

Cosmopolitan.....(Abel) 1
Framfield.....(Johnstone) 2
Soyeda.....(Wuilleumier) 3
Time: 2 m. 4 1/2 sec.

THE YANOTZE CUP. One mile and three-quarters. Value, Tls. 250. Second Pony, Tls. 50. If five or more starters, Third Pony, Tls. 25. For China Ponies that have run at this Meeting. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners at this Meeting 5 lbs. extra. Unplaced Ponies allowed 5 lbs. Entrance, Tls. 5.

Sphere.....(Cumming) 1
Cardas.....(Cox) 2
Kinell.....(Wuilleumier) 3
Time: 3 m. 52 1/2 sec.

THE MANCHU STAKES.—One mile and a Quarter. Value, Tls. 250. Second Pony, Tls. 50. If five or more starters, Third Pony, Tls. 25. For China Ponies, being bonafide Griffins at date of entry, that have run and not won a Race. Weight for inches as per scale. Entrance, Tls. 5.

Headfield.....(Burkhill) 1
Mianthropit.....(Crighton) 2
Autolycus.....(Johnstone) 3
Time: 2 m. 37 sec.

"It was a wrench to George to part with such a valuable animal, but we arranged that the proprietor was to have the dog, and George a receipted bill, his trunk, and a railway pass to the town where the job awaited him."

"As we bade adieu to Fido and moved towards the door he said, 'Are you going to leave me here? We admitted that we were not, and pointed out that he would have a good home. 'Well,' he replied, 'if you do I'll never speak another word as long as I live!'"

The Great Thurston gave his first and only matinee performance this afternoon, and, as will be seen from the advertisement appearing in another column, gave his last performance of the season in Hongkong to-night, when he should certainly have a bumper house. His stay here has been very short, but he sprang into popularity the very first night he appeared and that popularity has gone on increasing as the week progressed. He has put before us an exhibition of the magician's art such as Hongkong has never seen before, and he has achieved what no other caterer for the public amusement has been able to achieve. He has attracted Indian soldiers, not only to the theatre, but to the more expensive class of seats, and there frequent exclamations of *barf-barf* testified to their profound amusement at his marvellous feats. To-night, therefore, being his last night, as we have said, no one, who is not otherwise engaged, should neglect to witness a performance of magical marvels, such is not often to be seen in the East, and never at least in Hongkong. It is worth a journey.

SHIPPING NEWS.

The *s.s. Panning*, which arrived in harbour this morning from Manila, had in tow the small steamship *Castellano*, which has been bought by Chung Cheung, a local shipowner, for coast service. Five more small steamers are to be brought up, two of which will be put into dock for repairs before being placed on the coast service, by Chinese owners, and three will be broken up.

CANTON NOTES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Canton, May 7th, 1906.

THE WEATHER.

The very heavy rains have caused serious flood and much damage has resulted. The water has been high in the streets of Canton and Honan for 20 years. Many farmers have been prevented from planting their rice fields. Others planted before the rain and the plants have been smothered or the seed has rotted. There is every prospect of a short crop. Fish ponds have overflowed and the fish have disappeared. Vegetable gardens are flooded and the vegetables are going to waste. Whole villages are under water and the people suffer much. The Viceroy has visited the temples and prayed for fine weather. For several days and nights all the forts about the city kept up a cannonading by order of the Viceroy in order to awake the gods and secure sunshine. The people of Shun Tak fear that the wet, cold weather will interfere with the quantity and quality of the silk crop.

THE MORRISON MEMORIAL.

It has been decided to appeal for funds to build a memorial to commemorate the 10th anniversary of the landing of Robert Morrison in Canton to begin mission work. The sum to be called for is \$200,000. The Y.M.C.A. joins in this work and the building to be erected as a memorial will be for the work of the Y.M.C.A., and will be available for any Christian work by the Missionary Society of Canton. It is hoped that by uniting the forces the sum required will be easily secured.

A VETERAN MISSIONARY.

Dr. R. H. Graves of the Southern Baptist Mission completes his 50 years of mission work in Canton this summer. Mr. Graves is still young though three score and ten, and doing hard work and plenty of it.

THE HEALTH OF THE CITY.

Plague seems to be on the increase. The western part of the city suffers most, small houses and large seem to suffer equally. There are many deaths each day. The coffin shops are busy day and night, and extra hands are employed. All through the district the plague rages.

FLOODING CANTON.

VICEROY'S VISIT OF INSPECTION.

[From a Correspondent.]

Canton, 9th May.

Torrents of rain have been falling over Canton and neighbourhood, notwithstanding all the "chin-chin joss" on the part of the Viceroy and the monks. We saw the sun for a short time to-day, however, and felt quite happy again to know that old Sol had not disappeared altogether.

The river continues to rise, with the result that the streets are flooded, causing the greatest inconvenience to trade.

A RECALCITRANT DUTY.

Seeing that the rain duty has refused to be propitiated, the Viceroy ordered that the firing of cannon four times a day should be stopped in token of his displeasure. His Excellency then proceeded on a tour of inspection through the flooded districts, and is expected to return to Canton to-day.

THE RAILWAY SERVICE.

The railway has resumed its service as far as Sai Nam, whence passengers embark in launches for Kowloon—which is about four miles off. I fear, however, that with the river continuing to rise, the railway track will again be flooded and traffic have to be suspended.

THE TEA TRADE.

Quantities of tea are being received from the West and North Rivers. The samples do not seem to indicate that the tea has greatly suffered from the effects of the heavy rains. All the tea that has come into the market so far is intended for local or rather native consumption. There is no tea yet to hand for the foreign market.

If this state of affairs continues, it will mean that the eight-fang left in operation on four will be actively engaged in business. That seems to point to the collapse of the tea trade, and those interested in the matter are watching events with some anxiety.

HARRY Anderson, a Mongkok over-seer, was charged on Monday at the Police Court, with behaving in a disorderly manner whilst drunk in a private dwelling house on the Praya East on Saturday. Defendant, it was stated, was "under the weather" at the time. He entered a dwelling house and taking up his position on a bed, started waving his walking-stick about, frightening the occupants. Anderson admitted the charge this morning, adding, with great sadness, that it was his first offence. Mr. Hazleland fined him \$5.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT.

9th inst.

Heinrich Freuden Hammer, a German subject, who was arrested at the Sailors' Home, Arsenal Street, last week, by Detective Watt, in a warrant charging him with embezzlement, fled to some time ago, was brought up on remand at the Magistrate's Court to-morrow, before Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne.

Dr. Kruger, German Consul, was present in Court.

Dr. Kruger said that as defendant was willing to return to Tainanfu, and as the vessel was leaving to-day, he would ask his Worship to withdraw the charge.

His Worship—Are you willing to go back? Defendant—Yes.

His Worship—You are discharged.

THE CUSTOMS SERVICE.

SIR ROBERT HART TO RESIGN.

The following appeared in the columns of a local vernacular paper this morning, from its Shanghai correspondent:—An Imperial Edict has been issued appointing Tsi Liang, a Manchurian, to be the Commissioner of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs, instead of Sir Robert Hart. Tsi Liang is a Chinese, who was some time ago dispatched to India as Chinese representative to the Tibet question, it is to be expected that Sir Robert Hart is expected to resign in a distant date, with the consent of the British Government.

THE "RUBI" RIGHTED.

A CASE OF AN ALIEN.

In the case against the master of the steamship *Rubi* for allowing an alien afflicted with a contagious disease to escape from his ship it came here, says the *Manila Cabaret*, the Supreme Court has sensibly reversed the judgment against him. Captain Almond was fined \$100 and sentenced to imprisonment for one day because an East Indian passenger on the *Rubi* suffering with trachoma escaped from his custody.

Justice Carson wrote the opinion of the Supreme Court and all concurred. In brief the decision says it was evident Congress in drawing the statute concerning the care of immigrants refused a landing and committed to the care of the ship's officers for return to the port of departure, did not mean to be arbitrary but to demand only reasonable care and diligence.

The court says further: The act of Congress should be given a reasonable interpretation, with a view to effect its purpose to prevent the unlawful introduction of alien immigrants into this country. If this provision should be construed as making the ship's officers criminally responsible at all hazards, for every breach of the rules of the immigration officers in regard to the landing of aliens, the ship's officers would doubtless claim the right to use all the force necessary to avoid the penalty of the law and to compel all immigrant aliens to comply with the rules laid down by the immigration officers. What would be the result of such power is easy to imagine. It is difficult to see how a ship's officer could insure compliance with these rules by all alien passengers aboard his ship without such confinement and detention as might result in great hardship to every immigrant passenger aboard the vessel, whether such passenger has or has not the intention or desire to violate any law of this country. We think this statute was not intended to secure the obedience to all the rules of the immigration officers at all hazards, but at most to require good faith and full diligence in the effort to comply with them.

GOLD IN SIAM.

SYNDICATE FORMED TO EXPLOIT THE COUNTRY.

The mineral development of Siam is a subject that is coming prominently before the world, says the *Siam Free Press*, and much that is of interest to mining engineers and prospectors, who have been labouring to bring to the surface the hidden mineral wealth of the Kingdom, has been related. Without being compared to the gold producing countries of California, Australia, or even Brazil, we may point out that Siam, as early as 1850 held a good rank with such countries as Peru and Argentina, because after the discovery of the celebrated *Caracas* mine, Siam figured at that epoch in the world's production of gold as contributing annually about 500 kilograms. In the course of explorations, numerous indications of the presence of gold were obtained and many beds were discovered and marked out. Under such conditions there is no reason why mining societies could not successfully participate in the development of the rich mineral resources of the soil of Siam for the good of the country, as well as the prosperity of the country.

In following such an enterprise, they must work prudently, and avoid the road followed by the older societies, whose failure must not be attributed to the poverty of the gold bearing vein, but rather to a deplorable administration. Such experience will not be lost on the Syndicate formed recently for the exploitation of the Siamopine Gold Mines under the title: *Siamopine Gold Mining Syndicate*. This Syndicate has been created in Bangkok by Bangkok and Siam, through the knowledge of the country and its resources, and who mean to carry on the work in a systematic business-like way, which is bound to insure success, and beneficial results.

The mine which this syndicate purposes to exploit is situated north east of Siamopine in the region of the river in a place which is quite healthy. It is drained by the rivers of Siamopine and of Bak-Pra, the first flowing from the mountains of Chantaboon on the Atlantic and the second from Khao-Kampeng in the Korat chain flows into the Toule-Saput Bak-Pra, beyond twenty kilometres of the mine. These two rivers are navigable for a good part of the year and on this account affords excellent facility for transportation. Besides manual labour is plentiful. The coolies are Cambodians and can easily be had. Should the number prove insufficient, Laotians can be had in great numbers, as they acclimatise and adapt themselves to any country very easily and come from various points of Laos, Vientiane, Oubon, or Tran-Ninh, and from Song-Khne and Chiang Mai. They are good workmen and soon learn the art of mining and are easy to direct. Though they are addicted to gambling and sometimes inclined to be idle, they are docile and these faults can be easily checked, under strict supervision and payment must be made partly in kind in order to secure, in any case, the daily meal.

The gold mine concession of Siamopine, embraces six veins, which are already recognised, each having a length of more than 300 metres and 40 metres in depth. The thickness of these veins vary from one to forty feet. The visible gold is found especially in the crossing of sandy veins.

A SHKANG IN TROUBLE.

DEFAUDING A SHIP'S OWNERS.

In the Singapore Police Court the other day, Cheong Kow, the serang on board the *s.s. Kintuck*, was charged with defrauding the owners of two passage tickets. The facts of the case were that two Chinamen were smuggled on board at Hongkong by the accused. The understanding was that they should each pay a passage ticket of \$10 on arrival in Singapore. When the men arrived they refused to pay and the accused reported the matter to the Serang. With the result that he was himself arrested for defrauding the Company. Lap Wai, formerly a carpenter at Tanjong Pagar, said that he left Singapore for China to get married. On the 24th of last month he was in Hongkong on his return to Singapore. He went on board the *s.s. Kintuck* and was introduced to the accused by a friend. He did not matter, and offered to take him to Singapore for \$10. On arrival there on the 29th instant he went ashore to raise the money and then he returned on board with the \$10 which he handed to the accused. The money was for his passage money and food on board. His Worship could not find any offence had been committed. There was no contract between witness and the serang, but the contract was duly fulfilled. The serang contended that the handling of the money was not the business of the accused, and therefore the ship or its owners were defrauded of the cost of a passage including food which according to the Captain was \$1.50. His prosecution was at the instigation of the ship's agents. His Worship then fined the accused \$25 and ordered that \$5 out of this should be handed over to the ship's agents.

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Reviewing the share business for the week, Messrs. F. S. Kadoorie & Co. write on the 11th inst.:—The market has been quiet during the past week and there are few changes to report. The small business put through has been chiefly of an investment nature.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have dropped to \$850, no doubt owing to the rise in exchange, and close weak, with shares offering at this rate without inducing buyers. Nationals can be placed at \$38.

Marine Insurances.—Cantoners are still wanted at \$155. Sales are reported of North China at \$175, the dividend of 7/6d. paid on the 1st inst. Unions have gone up and are now in request at \$800. There is no change in Yangtze which are quoted at \$175.

Fire Insurances.—There is little to report under this head. China Fires remain quiet at \$80, while Hongkong Fires are still offering at \$50.

Shipping.—Douglases have been sold at \$10 and are inquired for at this rate. Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats have been done at \$12. Indes are easier at \$7 after offering at \$92. Shanghai Tugs are strong in request at \$12.62 and \$15.50 (reference) while sales have been effected of Taku Tugs at \$14.40. Stag Ferries are unaltered.

Refineries.—China Sugars are neglected and have sellers at \$172. Luzons remain unchanged at \$25. Perak Sugars have found buyers at \$15.50 and have been done at these rates. Mining.—Chinese Engineerings continue steady and are in demand at \$110. Orientals have been fixed at \$100. Raubers are quoted at \$3.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks are quiet and offering at \$164. Sellers would probably accept a lower rate. Kowloon Wharfs can be had at \$104. Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd., late S. C. Farham Boyd & Co., Ltd., are easier after sales at \$119. There is no alteration in Hongkows and the quotation of \$12.25 is more or less nominal. Yangtze have buyers at \$12.25.

Land, Mines and Buildings.—Hongkong Lands are strong in demand at \$119, but without business and there are probable buyers at \$12. Shanghai Lands have been placed at \$119. Kowloon Lands can be procured at \$39 and West Points at \$53. Small sales have taken place of Lamphrey Estates at \$114 and \$114. Hongkong Hotels have declined to \$130 at which rate shares have changed hands and are still wanted. Astors are offering in the North at \$32.

Cotton Mills.—Ewos have depreciated to \$12.70, but there are buyers at this price. Hongkong Cottons can be had at \$153. Internationals are obtainable at \$15.65 and Lou Kung Mows were parted with at \$16.70. Soychees were sold at the improved rate of \$13.325.

Miscellaneous.—Cement—have been booked at \$20. China Light and Powers were negotiated at \$10 and \$11 and are still inquired for. Dairy Farms have been fixed at \$16 and China Providents have found investors at \$20. Perak are firm at \$240. Hongkong Ropes are quoted at \$39, at which rate sellers predominate. Sales are reported of Waterboats at \$91. China Borneos were disposed of at \$7, and business has been done in Watsons at \$133 and \$133. Langkates fetched \$12.20 and \$12.24, but close with sellers ruling at the latter rate. Shanghai Gas shares are quoted at \$12.25. It has been decided at a meeting of directors held on the 7th ult. that 8,000 shares be offered for allotment at \$20, and 60% *ex. at the rate of \$12.80* for each share of \$12.50 face value (fully paid up). These shares to rank for dividend from the 1st November, 1906, and that the shares be offered to the shareholders on the register on 1st October, 1906, in proportion of one new share for every two old shares.

FREIGHT.

Messrs. Lamke and Rogge write in their circular of 9th inst. as follows:—There is some slight change in the better since last reporting on the 2nd ult. The ultimate, however, as extensive floods around Canton have destroyed the rice crop, the local market for rice is advancing, and in consequence demand has sprung up for tonnage Saigon to this, resulting in fixtures up to 17 cents per picul. At the close 17 cents is offering, Saigon to Philippines, since last writing two small cargoes have been booked at 31 and 30 cents, Saigon to Wladivostok, a boat has obtained part cargo at 50 cents, with a filling for Hongkong, and a like manner another steamer has been booked for part cargo for Yokohama or Kobe at 35 cents a picul a filling for this port. The latter fixture, as concerns the rate, must be considered exceptional and due to the small quantity; the current rate for medium cargoes could hardly be quoted higher than 27 cents nominal.

Bangkok has had a further fixture for natives' account at 28 1/2 cents to this port, including cargo free, and again several other outsiders have arranged for being loaded under liners' terms. News has been received here, however, that cargo some how is not so plentiful now as of late and is not expected to be plentiful during next few weeks. It is officially notified that in consequence of bubonic plague vessels from Hongkong and China ports are required to complete 10 days before arrival at Bangkok.

From Java there is still nothing doing, but inquiries are looked for before very long.

From the Yangtze port, a few locally controlled outside boats have secured freights for this port and Canton on lump sum basis equivalent to about 17 1/2 cand., in one instance 19 cand.—is reported to have been obtained. Newchwang to Canton, business during the fortnight appears to have been restricted to the fixing of only one small cargo, the rate for which has successfully been held at 22 cents, same as last charter. High produce prices up North are curtailing operations and Amoy and Swatow keep out of the market also, as far as non-liners are concerned.

Japan coal freights have experienced a sharp rise with \$1.65 paid for Kuchinozu for 100 tons, and large boats fixed, all for prompt loading. At the close the demand seems satisfied. Moreover, to this port, a further steamer has been done at \$1 per ton. Wakamatsu to Canton has had two fixtures at \$1.25.

From Pulo Laut to this port \$300 per ton has been paid to fill an urgent requirement for prompt loading.

Kebao to Canton, there has been business at \$200, and Tounan to Canton at about same rate.

Swagay in Hongkong, nominal about \$1.30, to Swatow \$1.40. A light draft steamer has been fixed Hongkong to Singapore, to discharge at Pulo Brani, at \$2.75.

On monthly terms, no business has been reported locally.

In sail freights there is nothing new to a divise. Sail-tonnage disengaged—American bark *Alta*, now repairing.

Departures of sailers.—None.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE revenue collected by the Harbour Department from the New Territory, during 1905, was \$18,421.95.

DURING the last twenty-four hours there have been 24 cases of plague in Hongkong, and of these 15 have died.

MR. A. I. Darby has been appointed secretary to the Squatters Board during the absence on leave of Mr. L. C. Rees, or until further notice.

OUR correspondent at Wuchow writes to say that on account of the recent floods at the West River, which ruined the rice crops, the price of rice has increased.

MR. F. A. Hazleland, at the Magistracy on Thursday, fined a sampan owner \$25, with the alternative of one month's hard labour, for defying in the man-of-war anchorage yesterday afternoon.

It is notified that all correspondence and complaints with reference to the construction of the Kowloon-Canton Railway, British section, should be addressed to Mr. Eves, at his office, No. 4, Austin Avenue, Kowloon.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to recognize, provisionally and pending receipt of a Majesty's Executive Order, Mr. Amos P. Wilder as consul-general for the United States of America in the Colony.

MR. F. A. Hazleland, at the Police Court this morning, ordered a coolie to pay a fine of \$15, with the alternative of one month's hard labour, for assaulting a Chinese woman at the Kowloon Ferry wharf yesterday afternoon.

VICEROY Shun Chun Huen, of Canton, has contributed \$1,000 to the San Francisco Earthquake Fund. The money was sent to the Chinese Minister at Washington to be distributed among the Chinese sufferers at San Francisco.

Two lots of Crown land at the Peak will be put up to public auction on the 21st inst. The first contains 1,500 square feet and is near R.B. Lot 28; the second is a garden lot adjoining the same lot and contains 16,830 square feet. The best prices are \$180 and \$842, respectively.

MR. Chik's bail of \$250, which he deposited at the Central Station last night when arrested and charged with being in possession of 150 rounds of ammunition, was this morning ordered to be executed, by Mr. F. A. Hazleland, on account of his non-appearance to answer the charge.

THE smallest list His Honour the Police Judge has had to deal with in Summary Jurisdiction was that before the Court on Friday. In most of the cases the defendants were either not present, or when present admitted the debts they were sued for, and judgment with costs was the result in each case.

CHEONG Yu, a dust cart coolie, was charged at the Police Court to-day, with carelessly driving his cart, which resulted in damaging a private vehicle that was left in the side-channel in the Central District on the 11th inst. The damage done to the ricksha was to the extent of \$150. Mr. Melbourne cautioned the defendant and ordered him to compensate the owner of the vehicle for the damage done.

We reported some time ago that Viceroi Shun of Canton had suppressed a local paper the *Chau Pau*. A week ago, it is reported, the Viceroy caused to be seized all the plant connected with that journal. This action of the Viceroy has caused some talk at Canton, and we understand, that the people there, backed up by the Cantonese officials at Peking, are about to petition the Throne for the paper to be re-opened.

A COOLIE was placed before Mr. F. A. Hazleland, at the Police Court this morning, by Inspector Ritchie, who charged him with stealing a pair of trousers, the property of a woman residing in Hollywood Road. The defendant, it was stated, belonged to a gang of clothes thieves, and was seen early this morning pulling down the verandah, with a specially made bamboo. When arrested, the coolie said that he was only putting the trousers straight for them to be dried quicker. He did not intend to steal them. How the pants came to be under his arm, he did not volunteer to explain. His Worship sentenced the delinquent to three weeks' hard labour and six hours' stocks.

A STREET coolie entered an opium divan in Siangton Street on Sunday and informed the proprietor that he wanted a smoke. He was comfortably installed on a bed and the smoking paraphernalia put at his side. After he had smoked ten cents' worth of opium, he got up and prepared himself to leave. The coolie had only got as far as the door when the proprietor, in clearing away the smoking apparatus from the bed, discovered that the pipe had vanished. The coolie was called back and on being searched the pipe was found up his sleeve. He was given in charge. On Monday, at the Police Court, before Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne, the coolie was sentenced to four teen days' hard labour.

THIRTEEN cases of plague is the number reported for the twenty-four hours ended at noon on Wednesday. All the persons attacked were Chinese, and five are surviving.

THE Chinese Engineering and Mining Co.'s total output of the Company's three mines for the week ended the 21st inst. amounted to 18,925.40 tons and the sales during the period to 30,399.30 tons.

THE old man, aged 62 years, who was picked up in Connaught Road West on Thursday morning with a fractured head and a broken leg, and who stated that he fell out of a tramcar, has since died in hospital.

THE new tower on Green Island to take the former Cape D'Aguilar Light, is now completed, and the light placed in position, with occulting gear complete. It will be displayed from the 1st day of the new year.

THE Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. E. A. Hewitt provisionally and subject to His Majesty's pleasure to be an unofficial member of the Legislative Council in place of Mr. Robert G. Sheehan, resigned.

TEN hawkers were charged before Mr. F. A. Hazleland on Thursday with hawking jewellery and other goods on board *s.s. Jackson* and *Apenrade*, in the harbour yesterday, without permits. They were each fined \$3.

AN irate old woman, who was on Thursday charged at the Police Court, with hawking without a licence, said: "The *lukong* took something from the stall and would not pay for it. That is why I am here." On being told she was fined \$3, she added: "I won't pay it."

CAPTAIN J. H. Brown of the *s.s. Yachow* which arrived in port on Sunday afternoon from Shanghai reports passing a quantity of white and green painted wood, evidently cabin fittings, off Single Island on the 4th inst. This is supposed to be some of the ill-fated *Chukong's* wreckage.

THE total revenue collected by the Harbour Department during last year was \$300,567.76, being a decrease of \$136.19 on the previous year, and is made up as follows:—Light dues \$72,234.45, licences and internal revenue \$62,668.45, and fees of Court and office, \$163,665.86.

RANNEY Deen, Indian watchman on board *s.s. Tung Chung*, was arrested on Sunday afternoon and placed before Mr. F. A. Hazleland on Monday on a charge of trespassing on War Department property, at Wanchai yesterday. He pleaded guilty and his Worship imposed a fine of \$25.

ON the 31st December, 1905, there were 276 steam-launches employed in the harbour: 109 were licensed for the conveyance of passengers, 147 were privately owned, 15 were the property of the Government, and 5 belonged to the Imperial Government in charge of military authorities.

INFORMATION gathered by the Tokyo Home Department shows that the number of soldiers throughout Japan who lost limbs or were otherwise crippled in the war, was 11,088. It is supposed, however, that more than a proportion of these will have to enter the asylum which has been established in accordance with a vote of the Diet.

A PEKING dispatch states that H.E. Viceroy Tsen Ch'ui-huen, who has strenuously opposed the building of the Kowloon-Canton Railway by British capitalists alone, demanding that the line should be constructed conjointly by British and Chinese, has been informed by the Waiwupu that his object has been accomplished and that that Board has signed an agreement to that effect with the British Minister in Peking.

"I ONLY wanted to remain in Hongkong for two days," said Tse Cheung, at the Magistracy on Monday. He was charged before Mr. F. A. Hazleland, at the instance of Sergt. Appleton, of Yau-mai Station, with being a rogue and vagabond, and returning from banishment on the 5th instant. Tse, when he made up his mind to visit this Colony again, did not for a minute think that his visit would be so long. His Worship sentenced him to one year's hard labour and six hours' stock.

SHORTLY after six o'clock on Sunday afternoon, an accident occurred at West Point, and although the woman injured will be confined to bed for a week or two, she got off lightly for her fall. The old woman, who is between 50 and 60 years of age, and rejoices under the name of Lo Yan, was a passenger in tramcar No. 12, near the Sailor's Home, and before the motorman had applied his brake to bring the car to a standstill at the corner, the old woman "walked out" of the car. It is needless to mention what occurred when she touched terra firma, suffice it to say that she had to be removed to hospital with a lacerated face and an injured arm.

THE case in which Mr. F. A. Hazleland reserved his decision some days ago in the matter where the Wo Hing Chan, firm said to be agents for the charterers of the *s.s. Rath*, allowed the vessel to attempt to leave the harbour in April last with more passengers than allowed by her port clearance, came up at the "vice Court" at noon on Thursday. It will be remembered the defendants held that they were neither the agents, charterers nor consignees of the *Rath*. Inspector Langley prosecuted and Mr. J. Harding (of Messrs. Evans, Harston and Harding) defended. His Worship found defendants guilty, and imposed a fine of \$5.

THE woman, Chan Fung, who was remanded in police custody on Wednesday to allow the body of her male child to be examined as to the cause of death, was brought up on remand at the Police Court on Thursday. The defendant was charged with removing a dead body without permission from the Sanitary authorities and bribing a *lukong* with \$1 to release her from custody. Inspector Gourlay, who prosecuted, said that he had been informed that the cause of the child's death was due to beri-beri. Mr. F. A. Hazleland bound her over in the sum of \$50 to come up for judgment when called upon, the dollar offered to the *lukong* to be placed in the poor box.

AT the Magistracy on Thursday, Mr. F. A. Hazleland gave his reserved judgment in the case in which two employees of the Shio On Wing firm of flour merchants were charged with misusing certain trade-marks. The defendants were alleged to have been transferring flour of the Red Seal brand into bags bearing the White Lily mark. Mr. G. E. Morrell, of Messrs. Dymally and Bowler, prosecuted, and Mr. A. Holbourn, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, defended. After quoting different authorities at length, his Worship held that the (defendants) in doing so, intended to defraud. The defendants were convicted, and ordered to be bound over in the sum of \$100 to come up for judgment when called upon.

LEAVE of absence to the neighbouring countries on private affairs has been granted to Lieutenant C. H. W. Dobbins, Royal Garrison Artillery, from 16th May to 15th July, 1906.

MR. Gracoy, who has been acting Consul-General for the United States in Hongkong since the departure of General Bragg, returns to the States on leave of absence, sailing in the *s.s. Siberia* on the 18th inst. He will not return to Hongkong.

THE total number of medals to be presented to those who did active service during the war is said to reach 2,000,000. The medals are now being struck by the Japanese authorities, and it is expected that the work will be completed by March next.

JAPAN's national debt stood at ¥30,035,034, the amount of domestic loans, and ¥20,410,300, the total of foreign loans, at the end of March. This is exclusive of the money temporarily borrowed by the Finance Department and Exchequer Bonds issued by the Finance Department.

OPERATIONS for raising the Russian cruiser *Novik*, sunk in the waters of Korsakovsk during the war, which were suspended last winter, are to be resumed shortly. The steamer *Tairen* will be dispatched to the sunken vessel for the purpose of resuming salvage operations in a few days.

MR. Uchida, Japanese Consul-General in New York, telegraphed to the Foreign Office in Tokyo last month, stating that on the 3rd April a Bill was introduced to Congress proposing to impose a duty on coffee and tea. The measure had been in no way affected by the introduction of the Bill at the time the message was dispatched.

WHILE the Japanese fleet was at torpedo practice at about four o'clock on the afternoon of the 13th ult., off Nagaura, Yokosuka, a fish-torpedo mounted in one of the torpedo-boats accidentally exploded. Out of twelve petty officers and bluejackets on board, four were wounded, and nine are missing. The cause of the explosion is being investigated.

AN official telegram from the Formosan Government to Tokio states that a hailstorm set in at 10 o'clock on 27th ult., in Taipei, and lasted for twelve minutes. The hailstones were of the size of a walnut. Apparently not much damage was done to property. It is considered remarkable that hail should fall in the tropic region of Formosa.

MR. Thomas Fitzgerald, of Fitzgerald's Circus, died at Rangoon, on the 21st April. Hardly two months ago the deceased's brother, Mr. Daniel Fitzgerald, died in Australia. The two brothers were well-known throughout Australia, where the Fitzgeralds were the pioneers of the circus business and had a large permanent building in Melbourne. The deceased was only 41 years of age.

THE new Consul for the United States at Amoy, Mr. Paddock, arrived here by the *s.s. Siberia*, en route to take up his new appointment, being accompanied by his Vice-Consul, Mr. Hanna. Mr. Paddock was a prominent young lawyer in San Francisco, before this, his first consular appointment, and is a graduate of California University. Mr. Hanna is also well-known in San Francisco.

ERIL Jakish, a German passenger on board the German mail *Sachsen*, was charged on Wednesday, at the instance of P. C. Cooper, with being in possession of a revolver and cartridges at Ship Street last night. Defendant, it was stated, created a row in a house and threatened the inmates with the revolver. The charge was proved at the Police Court, and Mr. F. A. Hazleland imposed a fine of \$10, and ordered that the gun and ammunition be confiscated.

THE

SERGEANT GRANT arraigned a boarding house keeper before Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne on Friday, charged with failing to enter the names of two emigrants in the house, to enter their names, etc., in the book provided for that purpose. The keeper pleaded guilty and his Worship imposed a fine of \$20.

A RICKSHA coolie from West Point was brought up on remand at the Magistracy on Friday, charged with being in possession of a quantity of morphine, and injecting the same on another coolie without his being duly prescribed by a medical practitioner. Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne fined the defendant \$150 on the first charge and \$25 on the second.

The Opium Farm excise officers were apparently kept busy on Friday in making raids and arrests, considering the number of cases they had for trial on Saturday. In the majority of cases the illicit opium found on the premises they raided was large. The fines imposed by Mr. F. A. Hazeland on the defendants amounted to about \$1,000.

SIXTY-FOUR thousand three hundred and forty-one emigrants left Hongkong for various places during last year; of these, 48,289 were carried by British ships and 16,052 by Foreign ships; 140,483 were reported as having been brought to Hongkong from places to which they had emigrated, and of these, 113,796 were brought in British ships and 25,586 by Foreign ships.

FIVE out of thirty-one Queensland kias who were sent to China by Mr. Geo. Kios of Sydney, on board the Chinese Navigation steamer *Tianan*, and which arrived here on 1st Mar., in charge of Mr. Fitzgerald, were shipped on Wednesday on board *s.s. Kalyan* for Newchwan. The remainder is expected to leave on Sunday for Shanghai, where they will be auctioned.

It will be learned with much regret that Captain G. B. Rea, the well-known Lower Yangtze Pilot, has had his left arm amputated. It appears that Mr. Rea met with an accident the other night which resulted in the breaking of his left arm, a misfortune which had twice previously occurred, and in consequence it was found impossible to save the arm.

A GANG of coolies was firing crackers at West Point, outside the prescribed area, near the Government Civil Hospital on Wednesday, and the police went to clear them away. He did so, and a lad had to be arrested for hitting the police. He was charged with the offence. He was fined \$5, and his Worship suggested to his father that the lad should be "licked" when he got home.

TSANG Hing, a ricksha coolie, was charged by Sgt. Gordon, before Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne on Tuesday, with administering morphine to one Tsang Ho, without his being duly prescribed by a medical practitioner; and also with being in possession of a quantity of morphine, at West Point, today. The defendant claimed that the material found in the bottle was morphine. His Worship said he was of opinion that it was morphine, and remanded the case to allow the drug to be analysed, bail \$50.

IT is with regret that we have to announce the death, which took place at the Government Civil Hospital, on Wednesday afternoon, of Mr. Denny O'Keefe, one of the sanitary inspectors. Deceased, who died, from pneumonia, was formerly in the Royal Irish Constabulary, which he left in order to join the police at Shanghai; he thence journeyed to Hongkong, to join the Sanitary Department. He was a very popular officer, and will be missed by many friends. The funeral took place this afternoon, to the Roman Catholic Cemetery.

A CHINESE woman was seen on the morning of the 10th instant to deposit the body of a dead child in Fank Lane, and on seeing a policeman near by, took to her heels. The officer gave chase and the woman fell, causing some injury to the left side of her face. She was attended to, brought before the Court on Wednesday, and remanded to ascertain the cause of the child's death. On Friday, Inspector Warnock inquired from Mr. F. A. Hazeland that the child's death was due to natural causes. The woman was no relative to the child, but was paid \$4 to dump the body. She pleaded guilty and his Worship paid her \$15 or three weeks' hard labour.

A FATAL accident occurred at West Point on the night of the 9th instant, in which a girl, aged 10 years of age, lost her life. It was, however, not until last night that the police were informed of the occurrence. The little girl went to a grocer's shop at No. 9 in Kiu Lane to purchase some sweetmeats. At one corner of the shop were stacked some bags of sugar. When she was being attended to by the salesman the stack of bags collapsed and fell upon the unfortunate child. The bags were removed, and the child taken to the Tung Wa Hospital, but she expired on the way. She was examined at the mortuary and the cause of death was said to be concussion of the brain.

FOLLOWING are the returns of the average amount of bank notes in circulation and of specie in reserve in Hongkong, during the month ended 30th April, 1906, as certified by the managers of the respective Banks.

Banks.	Average Amount.	Specie in Reserve.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, Limited, 1905	\$3,521,199	\$2,309,000
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Limited, 1905	12,586,123	8,500,000
National Bank of China, Limited, 1905	63,512	40,000
Total, 1905	\$16,170,834	\$10,849,000

AN excellent scheme for the furtherance of Indian trade and commerce has been inaugurated under the name of the *Peit India Commercial Intelligence Bureau*, the prospectus of which has been handed to us by Mr. Sorabjee Dhunjeebhoy Setna, the manager for Pherozsha B. Peit & Co., in Hongkong. The Bureau is started for the purpose of bringing exporters and importers of goods from India and other countries into communication with each other. It is affiliated with the Commercial Intelligence Bureau, Limited, of London. The subscribers will be furnished with the names of firms of commercial probity and reputation in all parts of the world. All inquiries will be answered in the best interests of the subscriber, and information calculated to be of commercial value to the subscribers will be collected and disseminated through the Bureau. The Bureau also proposes to adopt one of the valuable features of the London Institute in bringing the Indian subscriber's name and business to the direct attention of the firms abroad interested in his line, by the periodical transmission of news in English, French and Spanish. The Bureau does not trade itself nor does it receive commissions. The annual subscription will be 200 rupees, and it is expected that the Bureau will prove of advantage to all commercial houses, on account of the resources at its disposal and the character of the news it can supply.

"The plaintiff is not here, my Lord," said a solicitor to his Honour the Puisne Judge on Friday, in the Summary Court. "But the defendant has admitted the debt in my presence." Yes, but I can't have that, replied his Honour, "where is the plaintiff?" "He has gone to Canton on some other business, my Lord," said the solicitor. "Then you'd better get him back and let him prove his claim," rejoined his Honour, and the case was adjourned.

Li Sing, a jadestone dealer, was charged at the instance of Inspector Smith, at the Magistracy on Tuesday, before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, with being in unlawful possession of six pairs of jadestone bangles, valued at 42 dollars, and also with giving false particulars to a pawnbroker of No. 7, Graham Street, while attempting to pawn two of the bangles, yesterday. The bangles were alleged to have been stolen. Inspector Smith asked for a remand. The remand was granted for a week, bail \$100.

SANG Lee, Government contractor, was summoned at the Magistracy on Tuesday forenoon, by Sgt. Aris, for blasting stones at Kennedy Town, on April 25th last, without giving the usual signal or taking the necessary precautions. Mr. J. H. Gardiner (in the office of Mr. O. L. Thomson) defended. After evidence, both for the prosecution and defence, had been taken, his Worship said that he believed the story of the sergeant and not that of the natives. Accused would pay a fine of \$45.

IN less than a fortnight no less than two cases of plague have been reported among the police stationed at No. 7 Station, West Point, and the *lunatics* have been removed to the plague hospital. One of the patients succumbed, while the other is still under treatment. All the precaution that was taken at the Police Station to guard against the disease was, it is reported, "sprinkling" of a little disinfectant about the infected men's quarters. If the outside of No. 7 Station is any criterion, the whole station requires to be cleaned and white-washed.

LEUNG and Fung Mun, coolies, employed in the Naval Yard Extension works, were prosecuted before Mr. F. A. Hazeland on Tuesday, at the instance of Inspector Ritchie, for selling intoxicant liquors, to wit, *tan-shu*, on the works, on the 7th instant, without a licence. The police have lately had their suspicions aroused, and yesterday they despatched a man on the Naval Yard matched with a marked coin. The man obtained the *tan-shu* and on defendants being arrested the marked ten cent piece was found in their possession. They pleaded not guilty, and after evidence was heard, his Worship fined them \$50 each, the liquor and vessels containing same to be confiscated—\$25 of the fine, if paid, to go to the informer.

WONG Loo Tung a salesman of Wing Lok Street, was charged at the Magistracy on Tuesday, before Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne, with obtaining \$2,000 from a native under false pretences. Mr. F. X. d'Almada e Castro appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. E. J. Grist (of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist) defended. It is alleged that defendant informed complainant that he was an agent in the Colony for the Canton-Hankow Railway. He asked complainant to purchase shares in the Company and as defendant held a good position he would use his power to get complainant appointed a director. Complainant, it was stated, handed over the money and defendant was alleged to have appropriated same. Evidence was called, and the case remanded.

ON Monday the Great Thurston was greeted by another full house, which was scarcely packed than on Saturday, when the curtain rose for his second exhibition, which went with the same swing and verve as that which characterized the performance on Saturday night, the audience being equally delighted, amazed and appreciative. The exhibition, even certainly worth more than one visit, even before the change of programme takes place, which we understand, will be at the end of the week. A *vaudeville* performance will be given on Saturday next for the benefit of the young students, whom, no doubt, their parents and guardians will send down to the theatre in hundreds, for it is no exaggeration to say the little ones will fancy they have been transported to fairyland for a few hours, and certainly such an opportunity for keen enjoyment should not be missed by them.

FOUR fishermen, of two fishing junks, were charged before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Magistracy on Tuesday afternoon, with fishing with dynamite at Cap-sui-mun. P. C. 88 Bird was the prosecutor. The defendants denied the charge. The case was the result of a petition being sent to the police, signed by eight fishermen. The petitioners, it appeared, used nets in catching fish, while the defendants, who fished quite near to them, used explosives. The petitioners complained to the defendants on several occasions, and the latter declared that they were "kings of the water," and should not be hampered by the laws of the government. They threatened their marshes when they got ashore. On one occasion when the defendants used dynamite the fish on the other junks was destroyed. Evidence was called, and it was said that as the result of fishing with explosives, the fish, when brought up, are swollen and before they arrive at the market the flesh gets quite soft, and can easily be distinguished from fish caught by nets when brought to table. His Worship said that these men had better be watched as they appeared to be a terror to the inhabitants at Cap-sui-mun. The second, third and fourth defendants were fined \$10 each. The first defendant was discharged. The four men were bound over in the sum of \$100 to be of good conduct for a year.

WONG CHEONG, a passenger from Canton this morning, and now known as the "handcuff king" figured in the dock at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, and grinned as he remembered the almost successful trick he played on board the Canton steamer *Kinshan* early this morning. The charges against Wong were: Firstly, unlawfully attempting to pick the pockets of Po Tak Chan, a fisherman, on board the said ship, and also with stealing two pairs of handcuffs, the property of the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamship Co., valued at \$7, this morning. The case was his intention of returning the handcuffs. The particulars of the case were as follows:—Just before the *s.s. Kinshan* had sighted this port, Wong Cheong, during the small hours this morning, was seen to make an attempt to rob a passenger, and he was caught by the steamer's watchman. Wong got a thrashing from the other passengers, and was handcuffed with two pairs of handcuffs to the stanchion of the boat. He was left there, and after the *Kinshan* had arrived at her wharf, the watchman returned to release Wong to hand him over to a policeman, when, to his astonishment, he discovered that his man had fled, taking away the handcuffs. An alarm was raised, and a policeman captured Wong running down the road with the handcuffs still attached to his right wrist. The coolie was immediately removed to the station and charged. Evidence followed, and his Worship sentenced defendant to three weeks' hard labour and six hours' stocks.

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. B. S. KADOGRIE & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT. RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION.	CLOSING QUOTATION.
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	100,000	\$125	\$125	\$1,000,000 \$5,000,000 \$250,000	\$1,699,777	{ £1 15/- div. and £1 bonus @ ex. 2/09/167 = \$2.87 for 2nd half-year 1905..... }	5 %	{ \$850 (London £8.10)
National Bank of China, Limited	100,000	£7	£5	{ £1,750 \$150,000 }	\$74,090	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1905	...	\$38
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Antion Insurance Office, Limited	100,000	£250	£50	{ \$1,600,000 \$147,865 }	\$211,540	\$20 for 1904	5 1/2 %	\$355 buyers
North China Insurance Company, Limited	100,000	£15	£5	{ £100,000 Tls. 100,000 Tls. 50,000 }	Tls. 302,053	Interim div. of 7/6 on account 1905	5 1/2 %	Tls. 87 ex div.
Union Insurance Co. of Canton, Limited	100,000	£250	£100	{ \$2,000,000 \$400,000 \$111,131 \$113,834 \$569,279 \$800,000 \$61,728 \$15,527 \$1,000,000 \$23,488 \$2,614 \$1,220,928 }	\$272,771	Interim div. of 13/- for 1905	4 %	\$700
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	100,000	£100	£50	{ \$500,000 \$100,000 \$15,527 \$1,000,000 \$23,488 \$2,614 \$1,220,928 }	\$50,34	1st and 2nd special dividend for 1904	8 1/2 %	\$175
FIRE INSURANCES.								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	100,000	£100	£50	{ \$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$15,527 \$1,000,000 \$23,488 \$2,614 \$1,220,928 }	\$3,481.8	2nd for 1904	7 %	\$86
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	100,000	£250	£50	{ \$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$15,527 \$1,000,000 \$23,488 \$2,614 \$1,220,928 }	\$422,618	\$25 for 1904	8 %	\$365
SHIPPING.								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	100,000	£25	£25	{ \$6,000 \$26,638 \$88,941 \$250,000 \$500,000 \$154,331 \$120,000 \$24,115 }	16,561	1st for 1905	6 1/2 %	\$221
Hongkong Steamship Company, Limited	100,000	£50	£50	{ \$250,000 \$500,000 \$154,331 \$120,000 \$24,115 }	...	\$34 for year ended 30.6.1905	8 1/2 %	\$40
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	100,000	£15	£11	{ \$500,000 \$154,331 \$120,000 \$24,115 }	\$21,180	1st for 2nd half-year making \$2 for 1905 ..	8 %	\$25
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited	100,000	£10	£10	{ \$2,000,000 \$399,999 Tls. 10,000 Tls. 2,156 }	£4,411	12/- @ 1/101 = \$6.20.51 for 1904.....	7 %	\$91
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	100,000	£50	£10	{ \$1,000,000 \$400,000 \$14,444 \$65,000 \$24,257 }	Tls. 2,156 \$107,815	Final Tls. 3 making Tls. 5 for 1905	8 %	Tls. 62 buyers
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited (Preference)	100,000	£50	£10	{ \$1,000,000 \$400,000 \$14,444 \$65,000 \$24,257 }	£107,815	Final Tls. 14 making Tls. 34 for 1905	7 %	Tls. 50 buyers
Shanghai Transport and Trading Company, Limited	100,000	£1	£1	{ \$1,000,000 \$400,000 \$14,444 \$65,000 \$24,257 }	...	1st (Coupon No. 6) for 1905	4 %	26 1/2
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	100,000	£10	£5	{ \$1,000,000 \$400,000 \$14,444 \$65,000 \$24,257 }	1929	{ \$1.80 \$0.90 } for year ending 30.4.1905.....	{ 5 1/2 % 4 % }	{ \$33 \$23 }
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	100,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 10	{ Tls. 98,000 Tls. 350,479 Tls. 48,000 Tls. 81,200 }	Tls. 13,913	Final of Tls. 2 making Tls. 4 for 1905	10 %	Tls. 40 sales
INDUSTRIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	100,000	£100	£100	{ \$850,000 \$40,914 \$80,129 }	\$40,914	Final of \$15 making \$25 for 1905	13 %	\$172 sellers
Lunon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	100,000	£100	£100	{ none \$132,588 }	\$132,588	\$3 for 1897.....	...	\$25
Yerk Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	100,000	£50	£50	{ Tls. 100,000 Tls. 3,773 }	Tls. 3,773	Tls. 24 for year ending 30.9.04	...	Tls. 90 sales
MINING.								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	100,000	£1	£1	{ \$80,000 \$26,611 none }	£13,355	{ 1st (No. 6) interim div. for 12 months ending 28.2.06 Final of 50 cents making G \$1 for 1905 .. }	7 % 6 1/2 %	{ Tls. 10 buyers G \$16 }
Consolidated Mining Company, Limited	100,000	£1	£1	{ none \$19,110 £4,873 }	G \$90,050 Dr. £8,745	No. 12 of 1/- = 48 cents	...	\$3
South Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	100,000	£1	£1	{ none \$19,110 £4,873 }	Dr. £8,745	No. 12 of 1/- = 48 cents	...	\$3
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.								
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	£75	£25	{ \$70,000 \$50,000 \$5,160 \$20,000 }	\$8,915	\$2 for 1905	9 %	\$22
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	40,000	£50	£50	{ \$50,000 \$5,160 \$20,000 }	\$20,040	Final of \$31 making \$6 for 1905.....	4 1/2 %	\$104
Hong Kong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	100,000	£50	£50	{ \$49,500 \$38,000 Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 34,924 }	\$362,232	\$6 for second half-year making \$12 for 1905 ..	7 1/2 %	\$164
New Amoy Dock Company, Limited	100,000	£50	£50	{ \$38,000 Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 34,924 }	\$2,221	\$1 for 1905	6 %	\$17 buyers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	100,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 487,210 Tls. 57,065 Tls. 30,000 }	Tls. 34,924 Tls. 57,065	Interim of Tls. 4 for year 1905/6	10 %	Tls. 119
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Company, Limited	100,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 57,065 Tls. 30,000 }	Tls. 57,065	Final of Tls. 8 making Tls. 14 for 1905 ..	6 1/2 %	Tls. 225 nom.
Yangtze Wharf and Godown Company, Limited	100,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 30,000 }	Tls. 3,668	Tls. 18 for 1905	8 1/2 %	Tls. 210 buyers
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDING.								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ none \$14,516 }	none	First year	...	Tls. 100
Asia House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai)	100,000	£25	£25	{ \$14,516 \$9,028 }	\$9,028	\$24 for year ended 30.6.1905	8 %	\$12 sellers
Central Stores, Limited	100,000	£100	£100	{ none \$4,719 }	\$4,719	{ \$2.50 on \$12 for 1905 7 % on \$74 for 1905 None }	13 1/2 % ...	{ \$18 sales \$154 buyers \$350 buyers }
Do. (new issue)	24,000	£15	£15	{ none \$15 }	...	...	...	...
Do. (Founders)	123	£15	£15	{ none \$15 }	...	...	...	...
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	100,000	£50	£50	{ \$648,975 \$24,071 }	1619	\$5 for second half-year making \$10 for 1905 ..	7 1/2 %	\$130 buyers
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	100,000	£100	£100	{ \$24,071 Tls. 24,066 }	\$67,839	Final of \$31 making \$7 for 1905	6 %	\$119 buyers
Hotel des Colonies Company, Limited	100,000	Tls. 25	Tls. 25	{ Tls. 24,066 Tls. 7,222 }	Tls. 7,222	Interim of Tls. 1 making \$10	14 %	Tls. 17
Hotel Metropole Company, Limited	100,000	£100	£100	{ none \$4,699 }	\$4,699	Final of \$6 making \$10	10 %	\$100
Leopoldo Estate & Finance Company, Limited	100,000	£100	£100	{ \$50,000 \$5,070 }	\$5,070	8 % for 1905	7 %	\$111
New World Land and Building Company, Limited	100,000	£50	£50	{ none \$574 }	\$574	\$24 for 1905	4 1/2 %	\$39
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	100,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 909,593 Tls. 170,000 }	Tls. 52,194	Final of Tls. 3 making Tls. 6 for 1905	5 %	Tls. 119 sales
West Point Building Company, Limited	100,000	£50	£50	{ none \$772 }	\$772	Final of \$1.90 making \$3.65 for 1905	7 %	\$53
COTTON, MILLS.								
Two Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	100,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 45,939 \$30,000 }	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 8 for year ended 31.10.1905	11 1/2 %	Tls. 70 buyers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	100,000	£10	£10	{ \$30,000 \$23,264 }	\$23,264	\$1 for the year ending 31.7.05	6 1/2 %	\$151
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	100,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	{ Tls. 100,000 Tls. 18,718 }	Tls. 18,718	3 % a/c 1898	11 1/2 %	Tls. 65 sellers
Lung-king-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	100,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ none Tls. 18,436 }	Tls. 30,760	Tls. 8 for 1905	11 1/2 %	Tls. 70 sales
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	100,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 18,436 Tls. 35,985 }	Tls. 35,985	Tls. 25 for 1905	7 1/2 %	Tls. 135 sales
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Anglo-German Brewery Company, Limited	100,000	£100	£100	{ none \$1,666 }	\$1,666	\$7 for 1905	7 %	\$100
Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	100,000	£100	£100	{ none \$2,270 }	\$2,270	1st for 1905	9 %	\$14 buyers
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	100,000	£100	£100	{ none \$1,666 }	\$1,666	\$3 for 1905	9 1/2 %	\$37
China-Borneo Company, Limited	100,000	£100	£100	{ none Tls. 189 }	Tls. 189	\$1 for 1904	...	\$7 sales
China Flour Mill Co., Limited	100,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ none \$1,219 }	\$1,219	Final of Tls. 5 making Tls. 10 for 1905 ..	12 1/2 %	Tls. 80 sales
China Light and Power Company, Limited	100,000	£100	£100	{ none \$1,581 }	\$1,581	60 cents for year ended 28.2.06	6 %	\$104 buyers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	100,000	£100	£100	{ none \$2,864 }	\$2,864	80 cents for 1905	9 %	\$9
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	100,000	£100	£100	{ none \$52,291 }	\$52,291	\$1.20 for year ending 31.7.1905	7 1/2 %	\$16
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	100,000	£100	£100	{ none \$20,893 }	\$20,893	\$2 dividend and 50 cents bonus for 1905 ..	8 1/2 %	\$20
Hall & Holz, Limited	100,000	£100	£100	{ none \$2,568 }	\$2,568	\$24 for year ending 28.2.06	11 %	\$221
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	100,000	£100	£100	{ none \$2,796 }	\$2,796	{ \$1.00 for 10 months ending 28.2.06 65 cents for 10 months ending 28.2.06 }	7 1/2 % 6 1/2 %	{ \$16 ex div. \$35 }
Hongkong High-Level Tramways Company, Ltd.	100,000	£100	£100	{ none \$5,776 }	\$5,776	\$15 for year ending 31.1.1904	6 1/2 %	\$235
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	100,000	£100	£100	{ none \$5,813 }	\$5,813	Final of \$15 making \$19 for 1905	8 %	\$240 buyers
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	100,000	£100	£100	{ none \$5,888 }	\$5,888	\$9 for 1905 on 5 shares	6 1/2 %	\$29
Hongkong Steam Waterboat Company, Limited	100,000	£100	£100	{ none Tls. 547,503 Tls. 27,003 }	Tls. 10,71	Final of 50 cents making \$1 for the year ..	10 1/2 %	\$91
Kaiserschiffahrt M. S. M. S. Co., Ltd.	100,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	{ Tls. 547,503 Tls. 27,003 }	Tls. 10,71	{ first interim of Tls. 71 paid 15.06.1905 1908 }	8 1/2 %	Tls. 242 sellers
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited	100,000	£100	£100	{ none Tls. 27,003 }	Dr. P. 34,324	None	...	\$5 buyers
Shanghai Horse Bazaar Co., Ltd.	100,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 165,000 Tls. 45,000 }	Tls. 1,017	{ Tls. 31 final & Tls. 11 bonus making Tls. 8 for 1904	6 1/2 % 11 %	{ Tls. 135 buyers Tls. 55 sales }
Shanghai Pulp and Paper Company, Limited	100,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 37,000 Tls. 8,000 Tls. 24,820 Tls. 25,000 }	Tls. 2,753	Final of Tls. 8 making Tls. 14 for 1905 ..	9 1/2 %	Tls. 150 sales
Shanghai-Sum-Tra Tobacco Company, Limited	100,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	{ Tls. 24,820 Tls. 25,000 }	Tls. 1,452	Final of Tls. 3 making Tls. 5 for 1905	7 %	Tls. 70 sales
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	100,000	£20	£20	{ Tls. 190,000 Tls. 85,592 }	Tls. 85,592	{ Final of 37/6 making 52/6 for 1905 6 First year	...	{ Tls. 450 Tls. 200 buyers }
South China Morning Post, Limited	100,000	£5	£5	{ none \$1,134 }	Dr. \$44,089	None	8 1/2 %	\$6
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	100,000	£5	£5	{ none Tls. 15,295 Tls. 4,000 }	...	50 cents for year ended 31.5.05	11 %	\$9
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	100,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 15,295 Tls. 4,000 }	Tls. 1,012	Interim of Tls. 4 for year 1905/6	7 1/2 %	Tls. 110
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	100,000	£100	£100	{ \$22,000 \$551 }	\$551	{ 80 cents \$10.80 } for year ended 31.5.1905	9 % 11 %	{ \$9 \$180 }
Do. (Founders)	100	£100	£100	{ \$300,000 \$25,000 }	\$6,090	Interim of 50 cents for 1905	7 1/2 %	\$131 buyers
Watson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited	100,000	£10	£10	{ \$300,000 \$25,000 }	1676	Interim div. of 50 cts. for the year 1905/6 ..	10 %	\$101
William Powell, Limited	15,000	£10	£10	{ \$4,500 }	...	...	...	...
DIVIDENDS PAYABLE						Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd. do. do. (new shares) A. S. Watson & Co.	5 6 cts. 50 cts.	14th May do. do.

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Shipping—Steamers.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO AND WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "HONAM,"2,363 tons.....Captain H. D. Jones.
 "POWAN,"2,338 "....." W. A. Valentine.
 "FATSHAN,"2,260 "....." R. D. Thomas.
 "HANKOW,"3,073 "....." C. V. Lloyd.
 "KINSHAN,"1,995 "....." J. J. Lossius.
 Departures from HONGKONG to CANTON daily at 8.30 A.M. (Sunday excepted), 9 P.M. and 10.30 P.M. (Saturday excepted).
 Departures from CANTON to HONGKONG daily at 8.30 A.M., 3 P.M. and 5.30 P.M. (Sunday excepted).
 These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin accommodation.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "HEUNGSHAN,"1,998 tons.....Captain G. F. Morrison, R.M.R.
 Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 3 P.M., on Sundays at Noon, except when otherwise notified by Express.
 Note.—During the summer months the time of leaving fluctuates to suit the tide at Macao. See Special Summer Time-table.
 Departures from Macao to Hongkong daily at 8 A.M.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "LUNGSHAN,"219 tons.....Captain T. Hamlin.
 This steamer leaves Canton for Macao every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at about 8 A.M., and leaves Macao for Canton every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 7.30 A.M.

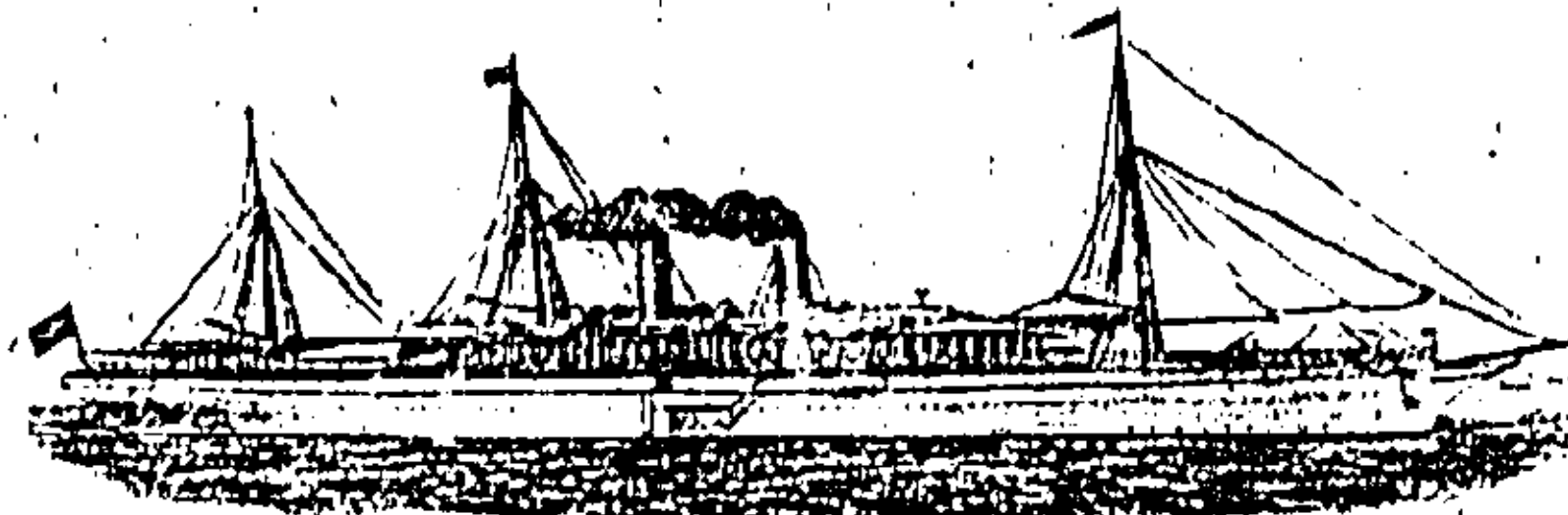
JOINT SERVICE OF THE H.K., C. AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM,"588 tons.....Captain J. Willox.
 "NANNING,"569 "....." G. Butcher.
 One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 8 A.M., calling at Yunkai, Mahning, Kamchuk, Kau-Kong, Samshui, Howlik, Shui-Hing, Luk-Po, Luk-To, Lo-Ting-Hau, Tak-Hing, Doshing and Fong-Chuen. Departures from Wuchow for Canton calling at the above ports every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 8.30 A.M.
 Fares:—Canton to Wuchow.....Single \$15.00. Return \$25.00.
 Canton to Tak Hing.....Single \$12.50. Return \$21.00.
 Canton to Samshui.....Single \$7.50.

The above vessels have superior Saloon and Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Meals charged extra.
 Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—
 HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.,
 Hotel Mansions, (First Floor) opposite the Hongkong Hotel,
 Or of BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
 Agents, CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
 Hongkong, 31st March, 1906.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY.'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.



Luxury—Speed—Punctuality.

The only Line that Maintains a Regular Schedule Service of 12-Days across the Pacific is the "Empress Line." Saving 3 to 7 Days Ocean Trial.
 12 Days YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER. 21 Days HONGKONG to VANCOUVER.

PROPOSED SAILINGS.		(Subject to Alteration).	
K.M.S.	Tons	LEAVE HONGKONG	ARRIVE VANCOUVER
"TARTAR".....	4,425.....	WEDNESDAY, May 23.....	June 16
"EMPEROR OF CHINA".....	6,000.....	WEDNESDAY, May 30.....	June 20
"EMPEROR OF INDIA".....	6,000.....	WEDNESDAY, June 20.....	July 11
"ATHENIAN".....	2,440.....	WEDNESDAY, June 27.....	July 21
"EMPEROR OF JAPAN".....	6,000.....	WEDNESDAY, July 11.....	August 1
"MONTEAGLE".....	5,100.....	WEDNESDAY, July 18.....	August 11

THE Quickest route to CANADA UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN), KOBE, YOKOHAMA, VICTORIA, connecting at VANCOUVER with the COMPANY'S PACIFIC OVERLAND TRAINS FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class.....via St. Lawrence \$60. via New York \$62.
 Hongkong to London, Intermediate rate.....\$40.
 Steamers and 1st Class Rail.....\$42.
 R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE," "TARTAR" and "ATHENIAN" carry "Intermediate" Passengers only at Intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class.
 Passengers Booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD.
 SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Hand Books, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to
 D. W. CRADDOCK, Acting General Agent,
 Hongkong, 9th May, 1906. Corner Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Blake Pier. [13]

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE. OBTASIATISCHER DIENST.

(Taking Cargo at through Rates to ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, COPENHAGEN, LISBON, OPORTO, LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, TRIESTE, GENOA, PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA and BALTIC PORTS; NORTH and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS).

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS.	DESTINATIONS.	SAILING DATES.	
SILVIA *.....	HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG. (Calling at SP'ORE, PENANG & COLOMBO).	14th May	Freight and Passengers.
JSTRIA.....	MARSEILLES and HAMBURG. (Calling at SP'ORE, PENANG & COLOMBO).	15th May	Freight.
G. F. FERD. LAEISZ.....	MARSEILLES, HAVRE & HAMBURG. (Calling at SP'ORE, PENANG & COLOMBO).	1st June	Freight.
SITHONIA.....	HAVRE and HAMBURG. (Calling at SP'ORE, PENANG & COLOMBO).	3rd June	Freight.
ANDALUSIA.....	HAVRE and HAMBURG. (Calling at SP'ORE, PENANG & COLOMBO).	14th June	Freight.
ACHIA.....	HAVRE and HAMBURG. (Calling at SP'ORE, PENANG & COLOMBO).	28th June	Freight.
RHENANIA *.....	HAVRE and HAMBURG. (Calling at SP'ORE, PENANG & COLOMBO).	12th July	Freight and Passengers.

* Special attention of intending Passengers is drawn to the splendid accommodation of this steamer. Saloon and cabins amply lighted throughout by Electricity. Daily qualified Doctors are carried.

For further Particulars, apply to
 HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
 HONGKONG OFFICE,
 King's Buildings.
 Hongkong, 11th May, 1906.

Mails.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

EUROPEAN LINE.

STEAM FOR

SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEK, SUZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN/HAMBURG;
 Steamers will also call at GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON to land Passengers and Luggage.

Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading for all European, North and South American Ports.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

STEAMERS.	SAILING DATES.
PRINZ HEINRICH.....	WEDNESDAY, 23rd May.
ROON.....	WEDNESDAY, 6th June.
PREUSSEN.....	WEDNESDAY, 20th June.
ZIETEN.....	WEDNESDAY, 4th July.
GNEISENAU.....	WEDNESDAY, 18th July.
BAYERN.....	WEDNESDAY, 1st August.
PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD.....	WEDNESDAY, 15th August.
PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH.....	WEDNESDAY, 29th August.
SACHSEN.....	WEDNESDAY, 12th September.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 23rd day of May, 1906, at Noon, the Steamship PRINZ HEINRICH, Capt. Grosch, with MAILES, PASSENGERS, SPECIE and CARGO, will leave this Port as above, Calling at NAPLES and GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till NOON, on MONDAY, the 21st May, Cargo and Specie will be received on Board until 3 P.M., on TUESDAY, the 22nd May, and Parcels will be received at the Agency's Office until NOON, on TUESDAY, the 22nd May.

Contents of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than \$2.50 and Parcels should not exceed Two Cubic Feet in Measurement.

The Steamer has splendid Accommodation and carries a Doctor and Stewardsess. Linen can be washed on board.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG:

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
TO NAPLES, GENOA & GIBRALTAR ...	£61. 0. 0.	£42. 0. 0.	£22. 0. 0.
Return	91. 0. 0.	63. 0. 0.	33. 0. 0.
TO SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN and HAMBURG	65. 0. 0.	44. 0. 0.	24. 0. 0.
Return	97. 0. 0.	66. 0. 0.	36. 0. 0.
TO NEW YORK VIA SUEZ:			
VIA NAPLES, GENOA OR GIBRALTAR ...	61. 0. 0.	44. 0. 0.	26. 0. 0.
Return	115. 0. 0.	79. 0. 0.	47. 0. 0.
VIA BREMEN OR SOUTHAMPTON	68. 0. 0.	46. 0. 0.	27. 0. 0.
Return	123. 0. 0.	83. 0. 0.	49. 0. 0.

In the event of the passenger leaving the Mail Steamer at Naples, Genoa or Gibraltar and travelling to Bremen or Southampton overland the SAME RATES TO BE APPLIED AS VIA NAPLES, GENOA OR GIBRALTAR, but in this case the cost of the railway trip, etc., to be at passenger's expense.

TOUR VIA INDIA:

Passengers have the option of using a Steamer of the British India S. N. Co. from SINGAPORE TO CALCUTTA instead of an Imperial Mail steamer from Singapore to Colombo. The cost of the journey from Calcutta to Colombo by rail or steamer is however not included.

Interruption of the Voyage in Egypt:

Passengers to Europe and New York are entitled to travel by the N. D. L. Mediterranean Steamers from Alexandria to Naples or Marseilles instead of using an Imperial Mail Steamer from Port Said.

JAPAN-CHINA-AUSTRALIA LINE, VIA NEW GUINEA.

STEAM FOR MANILA, SIMPSONHAFEN, FRIEDRICH-WILHELMSHAFEN, HERBERTSHOEHE, MATUPI, BRISBANE, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(Subject to alteration).

STEAMERS.	TONS.	SAILING DATES.
WILLEHAD.....	4,763	TUESDAY, 29th May.
PRINZ WALDEMAR.....	3,227	TUESDAY, 26th June.
PRINZ SIGISMUND.....	3,303	TUESDAY, 24th July.

ON TUESDAY, the 29th day of May, 1906, at Noon, the Steamship WILLEHAD, Capt. Obensauer, with MAILES, PASSENGERS and CARGO, will leave this port as above. The steamer has splendid accommodation and carries a Doctor and a Stewardsess. Linen can be washed on board.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG:

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class	1st Class	2nd Class
TO MANILA.....	\$50.00	\$30.00	\$20.00	Return \$80.00	\$50.00
TO NEW GUINEA.....	£38.—	£18.10	£14.00	Return £42.00	£27.15
TO BRISBANE.....	£34.—	£20.—	£14.—	Return £54.—	£36.—
TO SYDNEY.....	£33.—	£23.—	£15.—	Return £59.10	£41.10
TO MELBOURNE.....	£34.10	£24.10	£16.—	Return £62.5	£44.5
TO YOKOHAMA.....	\$80.00	\$60.00	\$40.00	Return \$170.00	\$120
TO KOBE.....	\$95.00	\$70.00	\$50.00	Return \$170.00	\$120
TO YOKOHAMA & back from KOBE to HONGKONG ...	\$140.00	\$100.00			

THROUGH RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG:

TO EUROPE via AUSTRALIA AND COLOMBO by Imperial Mail Steamer.....£97. 0. 0.
 TO EUROPE via AUSTRALIA AND AMERICA.....96. 0. 0.
 From Australia to New York via Vancouver by the C. P. R. Co.'s steamers, or via San Francisco by the O. S. S. Co.'s Steamers, and from New York to Europe by the magnificent express steamers of N. D. L.

SAILINGS OUTWARDS.

EUROPEAN & AUSTRALIAN SERVICE.

FOR	STEAMERS	ABOUT
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.....	PREUSSEN.....	WEDNESDAY, 23rd May.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.....	ZIETEN.....	WEDNESDAY, 6th June.
YOKOHAMA & KOBE.....	PRINZ WALDEMAR.....	WEDNESDAY, 6th June.

* Reaching Yokohama in less than 6 days.

TRANSPACIFIC THROUGH TICKETS FROM HONGKONG.

VIA VANCOUVER OR SAN FRANCISCO TO NEW YORK by the C. P. R. Co.'s steamers, P. M. S. S. Co., O. & O. S. S. Co., T. K. K. and from NEW YORK TO EUROPE by the magnificent Express steamers of the Norddeutscher Lloyd are issued at the following rates:

	1st Class
TO LONDON VIA PLYMOUTH OR SOUTHAMPTON	£62. 0. 0.
TO BREMEN	63. 10. 0.
TO PARIS VIA CHERBOURG	65. 0. 0.
TO NAPLES, GENOA VIA GIBRALTAR	65. 0. 0.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

For further Particulars, apply to

MELCHERS & CO.,

AGENTS.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1906.

Entertainments.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

No. 1 DOCK.

Length inside, 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 95 ft.; bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 27.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

No. 2 DOCK.

Length inside, 375 ft. Width of entrance, top 80.5 ft. bottom 45.8 ft. Water on blocks, 26.5 ft. Time to pump out, 2 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work, and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates, and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Towboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 35 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

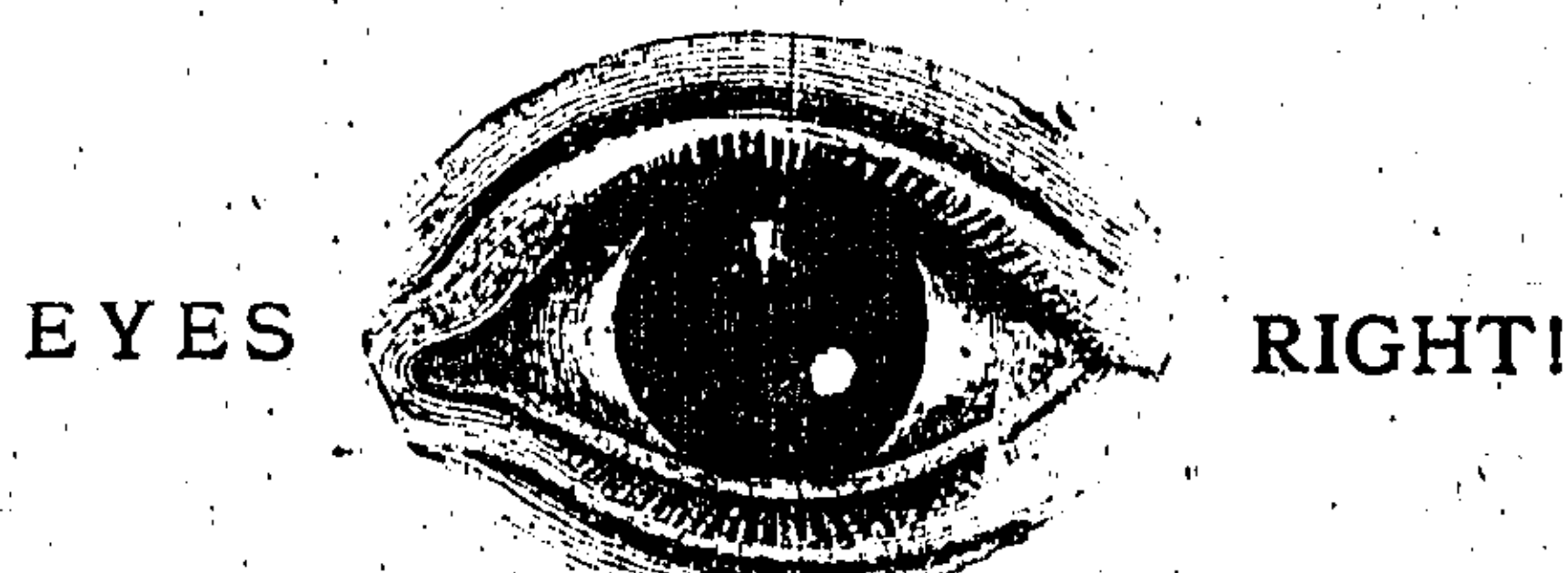
The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone: Nos. 376, 606, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Editions, Liebers, Scotts, A. I. and Watkins.

Yokohama, May 23rd, 1905.

[39]



EYES RIGHT!

N. LAZARUS, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN, 3, PEDDER STREET, HONGKONG.

WILL test your eyes free of charge, and if they are wrong will put them right.

Lenses Ground. All kinds of Repairs. Spectacles for all requirements. Ask, or write, for Illustrated Booklet on "Defective Sight"—free.
 LONDON, CALCUTTA, SHANGHAI,
 21, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C. 59, Beutick Street. 566, Nanking Road.
 Hongkong, 27th November, 1905.

[48]

WEST RIVER BRITISH STEAMSHIP CO.

HONGKONG-KONGMOON AND KAUKONG LINES.

S.S. "TAK HING."
 SAILS every SUNDAY, TUESDAY, and THURSDAY, at 7 P.M., for the above Ports. THE ROUND TRIP OCCUPIES ONLY 36 HOURS.

HONGKONG-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SAN-UI."
 SAILING TWICE WEEK. THE ROUND TRIP OCCUPIES 51 DAYS.
 THE steamers sail from HONGKONG to SHANGHAI, SHUING, TAKING at WUCHOW. They pass through the Canton delta, and steam up about 150 miles through the gorges, and beautiful scenery of the West River.
 Fare for the Round Trip.....\$30
 These steamers have Excellent Saloon Accommodation, and are Lighted by Electricity. For further information, apply to—
 BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
 AGENTS,
 WEST RIVER BRITISH S.S. CO.
 HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 23rd December, 1905

[14]

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE. REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE BETWEEN JAVA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Steamer.	From	Expected on or about	Will leave for	On or about
TJIMAH.....	JAVA	Second half May	JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI	Second half May
TJILIWONG.....	JAPAN	Second half May	JAVA PORTS	Second half May
TJIPANAS.....	JAVA	First half June	JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI	Second half June
TJILATJAP.....	JAPAN	Second half June	JAVA PORTS	Second half June

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have Accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherlands India Ports on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to
 THE HEAD AGENCY
 OF THE
 JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE.

Telephone No. 375.
 YORK BUILDINGS, 1st Floor.
 Hongkong, 9th May, 1906

[15]

KWONG SANG & Co.,
 No. 70, WELINGTON STREET.

GENERAL DRAPERS, MANUFACTURERS and DEALERS in Ladies, and Children's Underwear, Silk, Pongee, Grass-cloth, Fancy and Piece Goods, &c.
 Latest style of Ladies' Blouses and Gentlemen's Shirts made to order.
 TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED.
 Hongkong, 1st February, 1906.

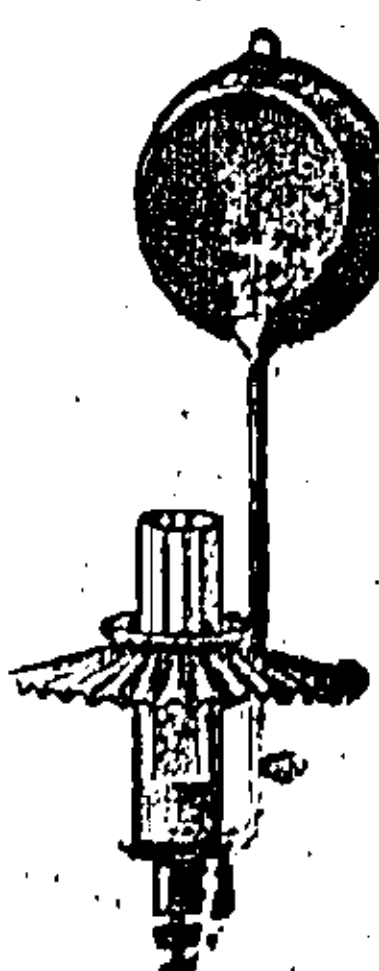
THE HONGKONG STUDIO.

HIGHER CLASS PHOTOGRAPHER,
 41 & 43, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
 TOP FLOOR.

PORTRAITS, GROUPS and ENLARGING and COPYING in all Sizes.

LARGE SELECTION OF VIEWS ALWAYS ON HAND.

PRICE VERY MODERATE.
 Hongkong, 15th September, 1905.



FOR SALE.

WELSBACH'S IN-DOOR and OUT-DOOR 4-LIGHT GAS ARC LAMPS.

Do. BOXED LIGHTS.

Do. HARP LAMPS.

Do. MANTLES, CHIMNEYS, GLOBES,

SHADES, &c., &c.,

and INCANDESCENT GASOLINE LAMPS of all descriptions from best makers.

NAPHTHA of the best kind for GASOLINE

LAMPS and GASOLINE

ENGINES, kept in stock.

TAT KWONG CO.,

109, Des Vaux Road Central,

Hongkong, 10th April, 1906.

[59]

Intimation.

Powell's

NEW
DRESS
FABRICSfor
SUMMER
GOWNS
are
wonderfully cheap.

MUSLINS—

from 25 cents
per yard.

FRENCH

DELAINES—

\$1

per yard.

"TENNESSEE"

COLOURED

DRESS

LINENS—

will wash and wear

splendidly.

75 cents per yard.

VOILES,

NAINSOOKS,

ZEPHYRS,

LAWNS,

&c., &c.,

in large variety.

FIRST-CLASS

DRESSMAKING

At

very moderate charges.

WM. POWELL,
LTD.,

Alexandra Buildings,

HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 5th May, 1906.

Intimations.

K. A. J. CHOTIRMALL & CO.,
8, D'AGUIAR STREET.

NEWLY OPENED SILK STORE.

Indian, Chinese and
Japanese

Silk Piece Goods,

Silver Wares,

Rare Embroideries,

Grass Cloths,

&c., &c.,

SUITABLE BOTH FOR

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

Ladies' Blouses

AND

Gentlemen's Pyjamas

SUITS SPECIALITY.

Prices exceptionally cheap.

Inspection earnestly solicited.

Hongkong, 4th May, 1906. [530]

THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE, 1898.
APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF
TRADE MARKS.NOTICE is hereby given that G. OTTER-
MANN & Co., of 7, Teinfaltstrasse,
Vienna, Austria, have, on the 12th day of
January, 1906, applied for the Registration, in
Hongkong, in the REGISTER OF TRADE
MARKS, of the following Trade Marks—

in the name of G. OTTERMANN & Co., who

claim to be the sole proprietors thereof.

The Trade Marks have been used by the

applicants in respect of the following goods—

CIGARETTES IN CLASS 45.

Dated the 12th day of March, 1905.

DENNIS & BOWLEY,
Solicitors for the Applicant.

BLACKHEAD & CO.,

HANDMADE SAILMAKERS,

AND PROVISION MERCHANTS,

NAVAL CONTRACTORS

AND GENERAL COMMISSION

AGENTS.

GROUND FLOOR,

ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING,

HONGKONG.

SOAP AND SODA MANUFACTURERS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

HARTMANN'S RAHTJEN'S GENUINE

COMPOSITION RED HAND

BRAND, HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT,

DAMLIER'S PATENT MOTOR,

LAUNCHES,

&c., &c., &c.

Sole Agents for

FERGUSON'S SPECIAL CREAM

WHISKY, &c.

P. & O. SPECIAL LIQUOR SCOTCH

WHISKY, &c.

EVERY KIND OF

SHIPS STORES AND REQUISITES

ALWAYS IN STOCK

AT

REASONABLE PRICES.

Hongkong, 7th March, 1905. [51]

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

LI KWONG LOONG & CO.,

司公隆廣李

CABINET-MAKERS AND ART DECORATORS,

from Shanghai, has re-opened their

FURNITURE STORE

at

No. 35, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL.

The only Shop in Hongkong with this name.

WHERE HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE

of every description can be made to

order in any design required.

Have been patronised by the Hongkong Club,

Hongkong Hotel, Telegraph Co., Messrs. A.

S. Watson & Co., Ltd., Firms and other leading

Establishments in the Colony, to whom reference

may be made as to the Superior Work-

manship and Materials of the Furniture, &c.,

supplied.

Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd. write as

follows:—

"We have pleasure in stating that Mr. LI

KWONG LOONG furnished the Annex to

our Dispensary and gave us every satisfac-

tion."

(Sd.) A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.

ORDERS punctually attended to, and

CHARGES most moderate.

AN INSPECTION INVITED.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1906. [40]

WHEN THE MEADOW LARKS
COME.When the meadow larks come and the spring
is here,
When the trees in pink are budding;
When the winter lies on his stately bier,
And the sunshine vales is flooding,
Why, then, is the time when the soul is glad
And nothing but bliss shall meet us,
For we know not the way to be stern and sad,
When the meadow larks come to greet us.
When the meadow larks come—I sang this
song
In the world of coldness yonder,
But I've journeyed since, with a happy throng,
Where nature is fair and fonder,
Ah, winter and summer are here but one,
Or scarce may you know they sever,
And here, in the glint of the kindly sun,
The meadow larks linger ever.

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Reviewing the share business for the week,
Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co. write on the 11th
inst.:—The market has been quiet during the
past week and there are few changes to report.
The small business put through has been
chiefly of an investment nature.Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks
have dropped to \$850, no doubt owing to the
rise in exchange, and close weak, with shares
offering at this rate without inducing buyers.
Nationals can be placed at \$38.Marine Insurances.—Cantoners are still wanted
at \$355. Sales are reported of North China at
Tls. 87½ ex the dividend of 7/6d, paid on the
1st inst. Unions have gone up and are now in
request at \$850. There is no change in Yangtzes
which are quoted at \$175.Fire Insurances.—There is little to report
under this head. China Fires remain quiet at
\$86, while Hongkong Fires are still offering at
\$305.Shipping.—Douglases have been sold at \$10
and are inquired for at this rate. Hongkong,
Canton and Macao Steamboats have been done
at \$25. Indos are easier at \$91 after offering
at \$92. Shanghai Tugs are strong in request
at Tls. 62 and Tls. 50 (preference) while sales
have been effected of Taku Tugs at Tls. 40.
Stag Ferries are unaltered.Refineries.—China Sugars are neglected and
have sellers at \$172. Luzons remain unchang-
ed at \$25. Perak Sugars have found buyers at
Tls. 85/2 and have been done at these rates.Mining.—Chinese Engineerings continue
steady and are in demand at Tls. 119. Orientals
have been fixed at Gold \$16. Raubs are quoted
at \$3.Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Hongkong
and Whampoa Docks are quiet and offering at
\$164. Sellers would probably accept a lower
rate. Kowloon Wharves can be had at \$104.
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.,
late S. C. Farnham Boyd & Co., Ltd., are
easier after sales at Tls. 119. There is no
alteration in Hongkows and the quotation of
Tls. 225 is more or less nominal. Yangtzes
have buyers at Tls. 220.Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Hongkong
Lands are strong in demand at \$119, but with-
out business and there are probable buyers at
\$120. Shanghai Lands have been placed at
Tls. 119. Kowloon Lands can be procured at
\$39 and West Points at \$53. Small sales have
taken place of Humphreys Estates at \$111 and
\$113. Hongkong Hotels have declined to
\$130 at which rate shares have changed hands
and are still wanted. Astors are offering in
the North at \$32.Cotton Mills.—Ewos have depreciated to
Tls. 70, but there are buyers at this price.
Hongkong Cottons can be had at \$151. Inter-
nationals are obtainable at Tls. 65 and Louu
Kung Mows were parted with at Tls. 70.
Soyechees were sold at the improved rate of
Tls. 325.Miscellaneous.—Cements have been booked
at \$29. China Light and Powers were negoti-
ated at \$10 and \$11 and are still inquired for.
Dairy Farms have been fixed at \$16 and China
Providents have found investors at \$9. Ices
are firm at \$240. Hongkong Ropes are quoted
at \$29, at which rate sellers predominate. Sales
are reported of Waterboats at \$91. China
Borneos were disposed of at \$7, and business
has been done in Watsons at \$131 and \$133.
Langkats fetched Tls. 230 and Tls. 242½
but close with sellers ruling at the latter
rate. Shanghai Gas shares are quoted at Tls.
135. It has been decided at a meeting of
directors held on the 17th ultimo that 8,000
shares be offered for allotment at a premium
of 60%, i.e., at the rate of Tls. 80. for each
share of Tls. 50 face value (fully paid
up). These shares to rank for dividend from
the 1st November, 1906, and that the shares
be offered to the shareholders on the register
on 31st October, 1906, in proportion of one
new share for every two old shares.THE Poor Law guardians in Saxony have the
right to appoint trustees to take care of the
property possessed by any person in danger
of ruin from idleness, drunkenness, or ex-
travagance.THE mails are delivered in a unique way on
one of the islands of the Tonga Group in the
Pacific, where the danger of approaching in-
shore renders it necessary for the steamer to
use a skyrocket as a postman.HANGING to a raft in a shop at Bourne,
Lincolnshire, is a leg of mutton fifty years old.
It was bought from the present occupier's pre-
decessor by a gentleman who said he would
call for it later on. He never did so, and there
it hangs to-day. It has so withered that it
resembles a shillelagh.SPARROWS, as a rule, nest anywhere, but the
following two cases are perhaps as remark-
able as any that can be found. A pair of
sparrows actually built a nest in the rack of a
train which performed a trip of 200 or 300
miles daily; while another pair attached their
home to a busy ferry-boat. In both instances
a brood was successfully reared.

Intimation.

DONE BY TRYING.

Nobody can tell what he can do till he tries.
When a thing ought to be done the modern
spirit moves us to keep working away at it
until it is done. In the face of this idea the
"impossible" vanishes. Where there's a will,
there's a way. "If we could-but rob cod liver
oil of its sickening taste and smell and then
combine it with two or three other ingredients
we should possess the best remedy in the world
for certain diseases that are now practically
incurable." So said a famous English physi-
cian twenty-five years ago. "But it will never
be done," he added. "You can no more turn
cod liver oil into a pleasant palatable medicine,
than you can turn the Codfish itself into a Bird
of Paradise." Yet he lived to admit that in

WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION

the "impossible" had been accomplished. It
is palatable as honey and contains all the
nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod
Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers,
combined with the Compound Syrup of
Hypophosphites, Extracts of Malt and Wild
Cherry. This remedy is freed from the bad
peculiarities Dr. Frothingham so detested, and
it is precisely the splendid medicine he wished
for. Use it freely and confidently for Anemia,
Hysteria, Wasting Complaints, Blood Impuri-
ties, Asthma, and Throat and Lung Troubles,
Dr. W. H. B. Atkins, F. R. C. P., London.—
M. D. C. M., Victoria University.—M. B.,
Toronto University.—Consulting Physician to
Home for Incurables, Physician to Toronto
General Hospital, says: "I am much pleased
to state that the results from using Wampole's
Preparation of Cod Liver Oil have been
uniformly satisfactory; it appealed to me
as being prepared according to correct sci-
entific principles." It increases the appetite and
influences the digestion of food; it is delicious
to take, will not disappoint you and is effective
from the first dose. "It represents the dawn
of progress." At chemists everywhere.

Hotels.

KING EDWARD
HOTEL.

A HIGH CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL.

LADIES' AFTERNOON TEA-ROOMS.

PRIVATE BAR and BILLIARD-ROOMS.

HOT and COLD WATER throughout.

ELECTRICALLY LIGHTED. ELECTRIC FANS
(if required).ELECTRIC PASSENGER ELEVATOR to each
floor.

TABLE D'HOTE at separate tables.

For Terms, &c., apply to the
MANAGER.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1905. [30]

OCCIDENTAL
HOTEL.

EXCELLENT CUISINE.

MODERATE PRICES.

ELECTRIC FANS

TO ORDER IN

EVERY ROOM.

EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

ELGIN ROAD, KOWLOON.

Hongkong, 10th May, 1906. [17]

ORIENTAL HOTEL,
MACAO.A FIRST CLASS HOTEL situated in the
Centre of Praya Grande with splendid
view of the Harbour.LARGE AND LOFTY ROOMS,
Elegantly Furnished.

EXCELLENT CUISINE.

WINES AND SPIRITS of the best quality.

BILLIARD TABLE, the best in the Far East.

EVERY COMFORT FOR RESIDENTS AND

TOURISTS.

For Terms, &c., apply to—

THE MANAGER.

Macao, 16th October, 1905. [29]

CARLTON HOUSE
HOTELS,

Nos. 8 and 10, Ice House Road.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS.

COMFORT OF RESIDENTS AND THE CUISINE

SPECIALITIES.

For terms, apply to—

THE PROPRIETOR.

Hongkong, 7th May, 1906. [519]

To Let.

TO LET.

TWO GODOWNS at East Point, close to
the Water, suitable for the storage of
any Cargo.

Floor Area 6,100 square feet each.

Apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, 20th January, 1906. [147]

TO LET.

N O. 2, OLD BAILEY.

Apply to—

ARRATON V. APCAR & Co.,

45, Wyndham Street.

Hongkong, 26th April, 1906. [502]

TO LET.

"HAYTOR," THE PEAK.

Immediate Possession.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-

MENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 17th March, 1906. [363]

TO LET.

N O. 15, KNOTSFORD TERRACE,

KOWLOON.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-

MENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 30th December, 1905. [74]

TO LET.

GODOWN No. 3, NEW PRAYA, Kennedy

Town.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-

MENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 27th June, 1905. [73]

TO LET.

OFFICES in KING'S BUILDING and YORK

BUILDING.

GODOWNS on PRAYA EAST.

A HOUSE in CLIFTON GARDENS, Con-

duit Road.

A HOUSE in RIFON TERRACE.

FLATS in MORETON TERRACE.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-

MENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 12th May, 1906. [172]

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION

OF

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD

PROPERTY,

situate at Caine Road, Victoria, Hongkong,

IN TWO LOTS,

on

MONDAY,

the 21st day of May, 1906, at 3 P.M., at his

Sales Rooms, in Duddell Street,

BY

Mr. GEO. P. LAMMERT,

Auctioneer.

Lot 1.—All those PIECES OF GROUND

registered in the Land Office as SUB-SEC-

TION No. 1 OF SECTION B OF INLAND LOT

No. 120 and SUB-SECTION No. 1 OF SEC-

TION B OF INLAND LOT No. 122 with the

Messuage and Buildings thereon, known

as No. 29, Caine Road. Area 7,557 square

feet. Annual Crown Rent \$43.88.

Lot 2.—All those PIECES OF GROUND

registered in the Land Office as the

REMAINING PORTION OF SECTION B OF

INLAND LOT No. 120 and the REMAINING

PORTION OF SECTION B OF INLAND LOT

No. 122 with the Messuage and Buildings

thereon, known as No. 31, Caine Road.

Area 7,176 square feet. Annual Crown

Rent \$43.94.

For further particulars and conditions of

sale, apply to—

EWENS, HARSTON & HARDING,

Vendor's Solicitors,

or to

Mr. GEO. P. LAMMERT,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 9th May, 1906. [546]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

Intimations.



A. S. WATSON & CO.,

[LIMITED.]

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

CHEMISTS BY APPOINTMENT

TO

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

HYGIENOL

(REGISTERED).

A POWERFUL
DISINFECTANT,
GERMICIDE
DEODORISER
CHEAP
HARMLESS
EFFECTIVE

A. S. WATSON & CO.,

[LIMITED.]

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 3rd March, 1906.

\$16.00

WILL BUY A CASE

OR

GREGOR & CO.'S

IMPERIAL

HIGHLAND

WHISKY.

NOT ONE OF THE BEST,

BUT

THE BEST!

GREGOR & CO.,

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1905.

NOTICE.

All communications intended for publication in "The HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to The Editor, 1, Ice House Road, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address.

Ordinary business communications should be addressed to The Manager.

The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.

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On copies sent by post an additional £1.50 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is 30 cents per quarter.

Single Copies. Daily, ten cents; Weekly, twenty-five cents.

BIRTH.

On the 12th instant, at No. 4, Seymour Terrace, the wife of P. M. N. DA SILVA, of a son.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1906.

THE GLOBE-TROTTER.

Another man has tempted defeat, whom we know as the globe-trotter. He has discovered that India is no place for him, or at least, no place for globe-trotting. This gentleman, like most of his kind, is imbued with a marvellous idea of what is right, and consequently he knows nothing but the feelings of those who will stand by him when the real "fun" begins. It is through these men who have always been numbered among those who can stand by British endeavours to play fair that Britain is what she is to-day. Take several of our hunters, or any one, and are they not regenerating the world; or if it comes to that, missionaries spending a lonely time in the centre of Africa, are they not doing marvellous works for us and for our forebears? These men are real men, not to be judged by the ordinary standards; but these men are not globe-trotters, because they went anxiously out to seek for something new. A globe-trotter is good to nobody, neither is he good to himself; he is a parasite on the earth. He should not be encouraged. He comes along with his tale and he thinks that there is nobody that will gain say him. But still he maintains a most elegant attitude as though to him belongs the whole world. These men should be shovelled off, out of what we call the mortal coil. They should be ostracised; more, they should be delimited, as they are in Australia, because there are too many of these people in this part of the world. A man, according to the Indian papers, proposed to walk or cycle from New York to the Capital of America. He thought better of it when he arrived in India. Why he should, we cannot tell. He has now decided that his journey to Japan should include the favour of a sea trip. And is this what they call a globe-trotter. Very few people going to Japan will have any sympathy with a man of this sort, and it is certain that no European will have any excuse for him.—Palmos.

The egg-diet of the Cambridge crew while training for the last annual boat race, caused much discomfort to the dietists, and this egg-craze has also been responsible for numerous jokes of varying merit, one-wiseacre suggesting that as the result of their egg-diet the Cambridge crew "feathered" beautifully, while another genius proposes that in future poultry shows should be held in Egg-sitter Hall.

"The old superstitious belief that you will change your luck if you change the habit of winding your watch at night and wind it in the morning may have some slight basis in fact," said a jeweller, "for the morning is undoubtedly the proper time to attend to the matter. This is not merely because the hour of rising is for the average man much more regular than that for retiring, but even the most methodical of men and women are inclined to carelessness at bedtime, when more or less worn by the wear and tear of the day. In this condition the winding is apt to be done in a jerky, irregular sort of way, too far or not far enough. Nine people out of ten wind their watches on going to bed, but if they would do it when they get up, at some regular point in the process of making their toilet, they would do it much better and save the cost of many a mainspring."

"Most people seem to think," said a doctor "that to keep their hair nice they must have their scalps and hair scrubbed with soap and water, and then dried by violently rubbing with a rough towel, or submitted to a most wonderfully beneficial preparation, called a shampoo, which leaves the scalp in a tender and congested condition, favourable for infection and sensitive to atmospheric changes. The cleaning of the scalp should be very carefully and tenderly performed, using warm water with a mild soap, rubbing in gently and with the ends of the fingers, then rinsing with tepid water and drying by gently pressing the hair and scalp with a very dry towel, continuing until thoroughly dry; or, still better, dry it by fanning. Ordinarily this thorough cleaning need not be done oftener than once a week, and in the interim the hair needs only to be brushed with a soft brush without allowing the brush to scratch the scalp. The very stiff hair-brush is ruinous."

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

DURING the last twenty-four hours there have been 24 cases of plague in Hongkong, and of these 15 have died.

Our correspondent at Wuchow writes to say that on account of the recent floods at the West River, which ruined the rice crops, the price of rice has increased.

It is notified that all correspondence and complaints with reference to the construction of the Kowloon-Canton Railway, British section, should be addressed to Mr. Eves, at his office, No. 4, Austin Avenue, Kowloon.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to recognize, provisionally and pending the receipt of His Majesty's Exequatur, Mr. Amos P. Wilder as consul-general for the United States of America in the Colony.

Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Police Court this morning, ordered a coolie to pay a fine of \$15, with the alternative of one month's hard labour, for assaulting a Chinese woman at the Kowloon Ferry wharf yesterday afternoon.

VICEROY Shum Chun Huen, of Canton, has contributed \$1,500 to the San Francisco Earthquake Fund. The money was sent to the Chinese Minister at Washington to be distributed among the Chinese sufferers at San Francisco.

Two lots of Crown land at the Peak will be put up to public auction on the 21st inst. The first contains 1,500 square feet and is near R.B. Lot 28; the second is a garden lot adjoining the same lot and contains 16,830 square feet. The upset prices are \$180 and \$842, respectively.

Ng Chik's bail of \$250, which he deposited at the Central Station last night when arrested and charged with being in possession of 150 rounds of ammunition, was this morning ordered to be estreated, by Mr. F. A. Hazeland, on account of his non-appearance to answer the charge.

CHEONG Fu, a dust cart coolie, was charged at the Police Court to-day, with carelessly driving his cart, which resulted in damaging a private vehicle that was left in the side-channel in the Central District on the 11th inst. The damage done to the ricksha was to the extent of \$1.50. Mr. Melbourne cautioned the defendant and ordered him to compensate the owner of the vehicle for the damage done.

WE reported some time ago that Viceroy Shum of Canton had suppressed a local paper there called *Ah Cham To*. A week ago, it is reported, the Viceroy caused to be seized all the plant connected with that journal. This action of the Viceroy has caused some talk at Canton, and we understand that the people there, backed up by the Cantonese officials at Peking, are about to petition the Throne for the paper to be re-opened.

A COOLIE was placed before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Police Court this morning, by Inspector Ritchie, who charged him with stealing a pair of trousers, the property of a woman residing in Hollywood Road. The defendant, it was stated, belonged to a gang of clothes thieves, and was seen early this morning pulling down the article of clothing, which was hanging over the verandah, with a specially made bamboo. When arrested, the coolie said that he was only putting the trousers straight for them to be dried quicker. He did not intend to steal them. How the pants came to be under his arm, he did not volunteer to explain. His Worship sentenced the delinquent to three weeks' hard labour and six hours' stocks.

"It all becomes any of us to criticise lap es in grammar," says an authority, "when we all of us consent to, and constantly make use of, one such lapse ourselves. To speak of the 'setting sun' is wholly incorrect. You may set a book on the table or even set a son on a chair if he is big enough not to fall off; but what does the orb of day set, and where does it set? No, strange as it may sound to ears grown accustomed to the universal form, the sun sits. If it sets anything, why doesn't it raise something? If it shouldn't be the rising and the setting sun it should be the raising and the setting sun. Think it over, and when you get it ranged to your satisfaction, try to find out what you mean when you speak of a setting hen!"

WONG CHEONG, a passenger from Canton this morning, and now known as the "handcuff king," figured in the dock at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, and grinned as he remembered the almost successful trick he played on board the Canton steamer *Kinsan* early this morning. The charges against Wong were: Firstly, unlawfully attempting to pick the pockets of Po Tak Chun, a fisherman, on board the said ship, and also with stealing two pairs of handcuffs, the property of the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co., valued at \$7; this morning. To this Wong pleaded not guilty and averred that it was his intention of returning the handcuffs. The particulars of the case were as follows:—Just before the s.s. *Kinsan* had sighted this port, Wong Cheong, during the small hours this morning, was seen to make an attempt to rob a passenger, and he was caught by the steamer's watchman. Wong got a thrashing from the other passengers, and was handcuffed with two pairs of handcuffs to the stanchion of the boat. He was left there, and after the *Kinsan* had arrived at her wharf, the watchman returned to release Wong to hand him over to a policeman, when, to his astonishment, he discovered that his man had fled, taking away the wristlets. An alarm was raised and a policeman captured Wong running down the road with the handcuffs still attached to his right wrist. The coolie was immediately removed to the station and charged. Evidence followed, and his Worship sentenced defendant to three weeks' hard labour and six hours' stocks.

A. S. WATSON AND CO., LD.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The twenty-first annual ordinary general meeting of Messrs. A. S. Watson and Co., Ltd. was held in the Board-room of the company, at 11.30 a.m. to-day, for the purpose of passing the accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1905.

The following shareholders were present: Messrs. Henry Humphreys (Chairman), Sir Paul Chater, H. P. White, J. Scott Harrison, J. Jupp, Captain Clark, D. E. Clark, and J. A. Tarrant (Secretary).

The notice convening the meeting having been read by the secretary,

The Chairman said—Gentlemen—the report and statement of accounts having been in your hands for some days, I will, with your permission, take them as read. The year's working has been satisfactory on the whole. The continued high rate of exchange has no doubt benefited us to some extent, but on the other hand business both here and at the branches was depressed and dull during the last six months of the year. You will notice on looking at the accounts that the Ice factory, Amoy, is now included under the heading of Aerated Water and other Machinery and Plant, the reason being that we found it necessary, in order to ensure greater economy and efficiency in working, to remove the ice plant to a building under the same roof as the Amoy Soda Water factory. The steam launch *Dakin* no longer appears in the accounts having been sold during the year at a profit on her book value. As compared with last year's local and general liabilities show a diminution of \$25,160.35, and bills payable an increase of \$20,566.76, or a net reduction in our liabilities of \$4,593.59. On the other hand our assets in the form of five stocks show a reduction of \$24,997.85, whilst dead stocks are \$20,754.67 higher. The increase in the latter item has been brought about principally by improvements to buildings in the Company's occupation in Hongkong and elsewhere: installation of new and larger plant in the Aerated Water factory connected with Macleish and Lehmann's business in Shanghai; by the purchase of new plant for our Hankow factory; by further payments in final settlement of contract for new fittings in the Hongkong Dispensary; and by cost of installation of electric light, plant and fittings, and other additions to our Aerated Water factory in Hongkong. We trust the disposition of the profits meets with your approval; the amounts under the heading of dead stocks, i.e., machinery, furniture and fittings, having now assumed large proportions, you will readily see the necessity of proper provision being made for depreciation; and we have, therefore, following our usual policy, proposed to set aside \$25,000 out of the profits for this purpose. Before moving the adoption of the report and accounts I shall be pleased to answer any questions thereon shareholders may have to ask.

There being no questions the Chairman moved the adoption of the report and statement of accounts.

Captain Clark seconded, and said that in doing so he wished on behalf of the shareholders to state that the report was very satisfactory, and that all credit was due to the entire staff for their conscientious work during the past year.

The motion was carried unanimously.

The Chairman proposed that Mr. J. Scott Harrison's provisional appointment to the consulting committee be confirmed, and Mr. Douglas E. Clark seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

The Chairman proposed and Captain Clark seconded the re-election of Messrs. F. Macleish and W. Hutton Potts, as auditors for the ensuing year. This was also carried *nem con.*

The Chairman—That is all the business, Gentlemen, thank you for your attendance. Dividend warrants will be ready on Monday.

SANITARY BOARD.

A special meeting of the Sanitary Board was held this afternoon in the Board room, for the purpose of considering a minute submitted by the assistant Medical Officer of Health, recommending that three houses, Nos. 94, 96 and 98, Reclamation Street, Mongkok, be closed by order of the Board, as there had been three cases of plague therein, one in each house, and all the houses were connected by their verandahs. The upper floors of each house was occupied, as was one of the second floors, while the ground floors were used as shops and stores. The assistant Medical Officer of Health suggested that the occupants be offered floors in the isolation block, where there was plenty of room for them. Dr. Macfarlane submitted a certificate denoting that the premises in question were rat-infested, and they were therefore unfit for human habitation.

A MANILA DESTITUTE.

E. W. Fossey, an American, about five-and-twenty years of age, presenting a very respectable appearance, was charged at the instance of Inspector Gourlay, at the Magistracy this morning, before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, with being a vagrant, on the 11th inst.

His Worship—Have you any money?

Defendant—Only \$1.70, your Worship.

His Worship—Have you any employment?

—I left it at the American Consul.

His Worship—No, no. Have you any work?

—No.

His Worship (to inspector)—What about this case?

Inspector Gourlay explained that defendant arrived in the Colony from Manila recently on the s.s. *Taming*, with a few dollars. A complaint was made last night by the people of the Seamen's Institute that defendant was on the premises. Defendant went to the station and explained that he had only \$1.70 in his pocket. The inspector suggested that Fossey had better be charged as a vagrant, and perhaps his Consul might be able to do something for him.

Defendant expressed his willingness to return to Manila, and the case had to be adjourned for the master of the *Taming* to attend Court.

HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LIMITED.

MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS.

The seventeenth ordinary general meeting of shareholders in the above-mentioned company was held at the offices of the Company, St. George's Building, at noon, to-day.

There were present:—Mr. A. G. Wood, in the chair; Hon. C. W. Dickinson, Sir Paul Chater, Mr. G. H. Medhurst, directors; Mr. H. P. Smith, Dr. J. W. Noble, Capt. Clarke, Messrs. I. O. Hughes, E. W. Terrey, A. O. Baptista, and W. H. Wickham, managers.

The notice calling the meeting having been read,

The Chairman said—Gentlemen—The report and accounts having been in your hands for some days, I propose, with your permission, to take them as read. As you are aware, these accounts cover only 10 months; the close of our financial year having been made on the 28th February, as was agreed to at our last meeting, the accounts for the present year will be for the full twelve months. In submitting these accounts the directors have pleasure in recording the continued expansion of our business; our supply services being now equal to 39,500 lamps of 8 candle-power, 85 arc lamps, and 20 lifts, against 34,500 lamps, 85 arc lamps, and 15 lifts at the date of our last report. The new chimney has been completed, a shed at the works constructed, and the new main cables have been laid, and will shortly be doing their work. A considerable portion of the cost of the additions to plant and buildings is included in the present accounts, and it has been met by the call made on the 1st December last. Amongst other items in the accounts to which I may refer is the item of coal, its increased cost forming a considerable item in our expenditure, and this is causing us to seek for more economical means of working, as I will explain later on. Sundry debtors showing an amount of a little over \$80,000 has since been reduced by 16,000 collected up to date. The balance of profit shown to be available for distribution after deduction of \$4,500 for directors' fees (the proportion for 10 months) is \$100,744.69, and the directors propose the following:—To pay \$1 per share on the 30,000 original fully paid shares, and 65 cents per share on the part paid shares, made up as follows: 50 cents per share for the 10 months, and 15 cents for the 3 months from 1st December last, when the call was made payable. These shares will now rank in all respects the same as the original fully paid shares. We propose further to write \$42,392.48 off plant account, and \$6,329.97 off property account (our first writing off on this account) for depreciation on both accounts and to carry forward \$2,568.44 to next account. In declaring this dividend, which is at the rate of 12½ per annum, the directors, while they are very pleased that the good earnings for the 10 months have rendered this possible, have to point out that it must be considered an exceptional thing, being done to equalize our dividend with that of the past two years, and that a larger dividend than 10½—\$1 per share—should not be looked for on this year's working, unless indeed our earnings are sufficiently good to warrant a larger one. The amounts written off for depreciation are in pursuance of the policy which has been steadily pursued, and as it has proved so advantageous, I trust it will have your concurrence. The evidence of this is displayed in what I have now to say. For some time past the directors have had to consider the questions of the sufficiency of our plant, and of the space available at the works to meet the growing requirements of our business, and of the increase in the cost of coal. They have therefore been making inquiries about new kinds of machinery which are, according to information we have, giving satisfactory results, as regards their efficiency, economy in working, and in the space occupied. Their adoption bids fair to render our present site large enough for our requirements for so far ahead as can be seen, and after allowing for the necessary outlay we estimate that there will be a sufficient reduction in the cost of the increased production we shall be able to effect, that we shall be in a position to make a sensible reduction in the cost of the light and power supplied to our customers. The extension of our business, which, as you will have no doubt been pleased to observe, has been so continuous, requires us to take all the advantage we can of the rapid improvements in the kinds of machinery we have to do with, and we are in a favourable position for this, through the policy you have wisely allowed us to follow of writing off the amounts for depreciation which have appeared in our annual accounts. I am not now able to lay any definite scheme before you, but the directors hope during the year to call a special meeting of shareholders when they will propose an increase of capital, and explain the purposes for which it is required. I shall be pleased to answer any questions which shareholders may like to put.

No questions being asked,

The Chairman proposed the adoption of the report and accounts.

Dr. J. W. Noble seconded.

Carried.

Capt. Clarke proposed, seconded by Mr. H. P. Smith: "That Sir Paul Chater and the Hon. C. W. Dickinson be re-elected directors for the ensuing year."

The motion was carried unanimously.

On the motion of Mr. E. W. Terrey, seconded by Mr. I. O. Hughes, Messrs. C. W. May and W. Hutton Potts were re-elected auditors for the coming year.

The Chairman—That is all before the meeting, gentlemen. Thank you for your attendance. Dividend warrants can be had on application on Monday.

Before the meeting terminated, Dr. J. W. Noble proposed a vote of thanks to the directors for their services during the past year.

The Chairman—Thank you.

This concluded the business.

TELEGRAMS.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

FOREIGN MINISTERS & THE COMMISSIONERS OF CUSTOMS.

CONFLICTING INTERESTS.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 12th May, 1.30 p.m.

The Foreign Ministers are seriously discussing amongst themselves the appointments of the new High Commissioners of Customs, but they find that their interests conflict.

Co-operation is believed to be impossible.

SHANGHAI RACES.

A WET OFF-DAY.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 12th May, 1.30 p.m.

The off-day of the Races here has turned out wet.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.]

THE LIENCHAU TRAGEDY SETTLEMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH." Dear Sir:—In your issue of May 9th, your Canton correspondent writes that "The Lienchau outrage has now been settled so far as the Mission and Mission Board is concerned."

.....The money has been transferred to the Mission, and so the matter stands closed." Your correspondent was under a wrong impression, and the information will therefore be misleading. The money has not yet been transferred to the Mission, and if it had been I would not consider the case by and means closed. More important than the indemnity paid, is a guarantee of security for American citizens who may hereafter settle in Lienchau. I send the following action of the Board of M. A. B. in New York, taken March 19th, 1906:—

"The China committee and the Executive Council reported that it had given careful consideration to the question of indemnity for the losses incurred in the tragedy at Lienchau, China, October 28th, 1905. The Committee and the Council recommend that the Board adhere to its action of November 20th, 1905, that it will not consider or accept indemnity for the lives of the beloved dead, nor will it accept any indemnity of a punitive character, but that if indemnity is offered by the Chinese for the destroyed and damaged property the Board will receive it."

"The Committee and Council understand, from some recent letters, that the Chinese Government is expecting to pay this indemnity and that it has already sent word to the Consul-General at Canton that the money will soon be paid over to him. If this is done, we recommend that the Treasurer of the Canton Mission be authorized to receive the amount and receipt for it on behalf of the Board."

After the Canton Presbyterian Mission had received the above action of the Board a formal claim was presented for the indemnity for loss of property. In the presentation of this claim, it was added as a matter of special importance, "We wish it fully understood that the acceptance of this indemnity is to place no bar in the way of the further prosecution of criminals, or of procuring guarantee for the safety of missionaries when they return to re-establish work in Lienchau."

The indemnity for property will in all probability be passed over to the mission in due time, but the Chinese authorities ought to give some sufficient guarantee that they will not repeat the culpable negligence of having only thirty half-fledged soldiers stationed in Lienchau to keep down the bandits and murderers that so abound in that region and, in organized gangs.

Yours faithfully,

HENRY V. NOYES,

Treas. A. P. Mission, Canton.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

MAILS DUE.

French (*Salazie*) 14th inst.
American (*America Maru*) 16th inst.
Indian (*Namanga*) 21st inst.
Canadian (*Empress of China*) 22nd inst.
American (*China*) 30th inst.
American (*Mongolia*) 30th inst.

The Ben Line s.s. *Benlomond*, from Antwerp and London, left Singapore on 10th inst., for this port.

The P. & A. s.s. *Arabia* left Moji yesterday between 2 and 4 p.m., and will be due at this port on 16th inst., at 5 p.m.

The N. Y. K. Australian Line s.s. *Yawata Maru* left Nagasaki for this port on 11th inst., and is expected here on 15th inst.

The H. A. L. s.s. *Adria* from Hamburg left Singapore for this port on 11th inst., at 8 a.m., and may be expected here on 16th inst.

The N. Y. K. Australian Line s.s. *Nikko Maru* left Manila for this port on 12th inst., and is expected here on 14th inst., at noon.

The C. P. R. Co.'s s.s. *Montague* arrived at Kobe at 6 p.m., on 9th inst., and left again at 5 p.m., Thursday for Yokohama, where she is due to arrive at 5 a.m., on 12th inst.

The C. P. R. Co.'s s.s. *Empress of Japan* arrived at Shanghai at 1.30 a.m., on 12th inst., and leaves again at 10 p.m., same day, for Nagasaki, where she is due to arrive at 6 a.m., on 14th inst.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's.]

The Turco-Egyptian Question.

LONDON, 10th May.

A strong patrol of Egyptian Coast Guards, with five guns, has proceeded east of the Suez Canal.

Admiral Prince Louis of Battenberg has arrived at the Piræus with two cruisers, and other vessels of the second Cruiser Squadron are expected to-morrow.

Later.

H.M.S. *Minerva* has arrived at Port Said. Admiral Lambton, who was on board, has proceeded to Cairo.

National Reduction of Armaments.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Vivian (Labourite) moved, that the Government accept a resolution, demanding that drastic steps be taken for the reduction of armaments, and the inclusion of the resolution in the programme of the Hague Conference.

The motion was adopted unanimously.

The Postal Congress.

The postal Congress at Rome has agreed to increase the unit of weight for letters, from 15 to 20 grammes, retaining the 24d. minimum rate, but for every additional 20 grammes 1d.

The Emperor of Germany's Visit to Austria.

The Kaiser's visit to King Francis is greatly discussed, and is regarded as evidence of the Kaiser's determination to secure the friendship of Austria, in view of the *entente* between France, Russia and Great Britain.

THE "RUBI" RIGHTED.

A CASE OF AN ALIEN.

In the case against the master of the steamship *Rubi* for allowing an alien afflicted with a contagious disease to escape from his ship to shore, here, says, the *Manila Cabaret*, the Supreme Court has sensibly reversed the judgment against him. Captain Almond was fined \$500 and sentenced to imprisonment for one day because an East Indian passenger on the *Rubi* suffering with trachoma escaped from his custody.

Justice Carson wrote the opinion of the Supreme Court and all concurred. In brief the decision says it was evident Congress in drawing the statute concerning the care of immigrants refused a landing and committed to the care of the ship's officers for return to the port of departure, did not mean to be arbitrary but to demand only reasonable care and diligence.

The court says further: The act of Congress should be given a reasonable interpretation, with a view to effect its purpose to prevent the unlawful introduction of alien immigrants into this country. If this provision should be construed as making the ship's officers criminally responsible at all hazards, for every breach of the rules of the immigration officers in regard to the landing of alien, the ship's officers would doubtless claim the right to use all the force necessary to avoid the penalty of the law and to compel all immigrant aliens to comply with the rules laid down by the immigration officers. What would be the result of such power it is easy to imagine. It is difficult to see how a ship's officer could insure compliance with these rules by all alien passengers aboard his ship, without such confinement and detention as might result in great hardship to every immigrant passenger aboard the vessel, whether such passenger has or has not the intention or desire to violate any law of this country. We think this statute was not intended to secure the obedience to all the rules of the immigration officers at all hazards, but at most to require good faith and full diligence in the effort to comply with them.

ASILE DE LA SAINTE ENFANCE.

The following additional subscriptions are gratefully acknowledged towards the building of a new hospice at Wongneichong:—

Ho Tung	\$500
U. Hong King	100
John Hasting	100
A. H. Savaris	100
Yuen Hop	50
Van Buren	50
Zorostrain (Pasee) Charity Fund	50
Chin Cheong	50
Wong Kien Fok	50
Java Chin, Yuen Lin	30
Su Sin Hei	30
R. C. Massey	25
F. B. Hui	25
Lau Chu Pei	25
John Lemm	25
She Joo Lam	25
Fung Kishun	25
Lau Pun Chui	25
F. X. D'Almeida de Castro	25
Lee Cheong Bank	25
Siagon and Co.	25
E. M. Hazeland	25
A. T. G. Swares	25
Luk Lai Cho	25
A. V. Apear	25
Chun Tong	25
Ip Shun Kam	20
Chau Yau Fim	20
Pang Shau Chun	20
Yoo Hin and Co.	20
W. Carter, Telephone Co.	20
H. M. Tibbey	10
R. Marten	10
S. W. Tso	10
F. J. V. Gorge	10
Holmes	10
Acculli B others	10
F. Kiene	10
P. W. Golding	10
Chun Kai Ming	10
Tsang Ngok Sang	10
Ng Houze	10
I On M. and F. Insurance Co.	10
Wong Laifoo	10
H. Chu Lam	10
Chong Tong	10
Li Hong M.	10
Kwong Tak Fong	10

HONGKONG SANITATION.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAWS.
COMMISSION OF INQUIRY.

The following Commission, dated the 10th inst., issued by His Excellency the Governor in Council, is published in the *Gazette*.

Whereas it is expedient that a Commission be appointed to inquire into and report on the following matters, viz:—

1. Whether the administration of the sanitary and building regulations enacted by the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903, as now carried out is satisfactory, and, if not, what improvements can be made.
2. Whether any irregularity or corruption exists or has existed among the officials charged with the administration of the aforesaid regulations.

Now, therefore, I, Sir Matthew Nathan, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Hongkong and its Dependencies and Vice-Admiral of the same, do hereby under the power vested in me by Ordinance 13 of 1886, entitled The Commissioners' Powers Ordinance, 1885, appoint you:—

1. The Honourable Mr. Henry Edward Pollock, K.C.
 2. The Honourable Mr. Eddert Ansger Hewett.
 3. Fung Wa Chun, Esquire.
 4. Lau Chu Pak, Esquire.
 5. Henry Humphreys, Esquire.
 6. Augustus Shelton Hooper, Esquire.
- to be a Commission for the purpose of instituting, making, and conducting such inquiry; And I do hereby appoint you the said Henry Edward Pollock to be chairman of such Commission; And I do hereby appoint Cyril Francis Wogan Bowen-Kowlands to be secretary to such Commission; And I do hereby order and direct that for all or any of the purposes of the Commission four members thereof inclusive of the chairman shall be and constitute a quorum.

I do further hereby order and direct that the said Commission shall, for the purpose of making the said inquiry, have all such powers, as are vested in the Supreme Court of this Colony or in any Judge thereof on the occasion of any suit or action in respect of the following matters, viz:—

- a. The enforcing the attendance of witnesses and examining them on oath, affirmation, or otherwise, as the Commissioners or any of them may think fit.
- b. The compelling the production of documents.
- c. The punishing persons guilty of contempt.
- d. The ordering an inspection of any property.

And also the power, for the purposes of this Commission, to enter and view any premises. And I do hereby further direct that every examination of witnesses shall be held in private; And I do further direct that any person examined as a witness in the inquiry aforesaid who in the opinion of the Commissioners makes a full and true disclosure touching all the matters in respect of which he is examined shall receive a certificate under the hand of the chairman or presiding member of the Commission, countersigned by the secretary, stating that the witness has upon his examination made a full and true disclosure as aforesaid, as provided by section 4 of the before mentioned Ordinance; and I do further require you to report to me the evidence and your opinion thereon; and I hereby charge all persons in the Public Service to assist you herein.

Given under my hand and the Public Seal of the Colony in Executive Council, this 10th day of May, A.D. 1906.

By Command,
A. G. M. FLETCHER,
Clerk of Councils.

C. UNCH. CHAMBER,
Hongkong, 10th May, 1906.

OCEAN "DERBY'S."

STRUGGLE FOR THE ATLANTIC RECORD.

Britain has set itself a difficult task for 1906—that is, to restore to the nation the blue ribbon of the Atlantic passage, now held by the Germans, and the good wishes of all loyal subjects will go out to the owners of the giant turbine Condors, which are being got ready for the great struggle for supremacy.

The contest will be the keenest International race of modern times, for the Germans do not intend to let the record of which they are the proud owners slip from their grasp without putting up a keen fight. While Britain is placing all her faith in huge liners fitted with turbine engines, the Germans propose retaining the old and well-tried reciprocating engines, and are building a new mail-boat, to be called *Prinzessin Cecilie*, to meet in rivalry the Condor's new champion, a vessel nearly 350 times larger than the caravel wherein Columbus crossed the Atlantic to discover the New World.

In view of the great race which is to take place in the near future, it is interesting to recall the remarkable voyages made by our German rivals, by which they are the holders of the blue ribbon of the Atlantic.

The Hamburg-American Company set the pace a few years ago, when they launched their magnificent liner the *Deutschland*, and put her to the test. That boat accomplished the best maiden trip ever made by any liner. Leaving Plymouth on July 6th, 1900, she crossed the Atlantic in five days, fifteen hours, forty-six minutes, covering in that short period 3,044 miles.

Her engines working smoothly, the owners of the *Deutschland* lost no time in seeing whether she could win the "ribbon," and just one month after her maiden trip, she made the fastest trip—in point of time—across the Atlantic, eastbound. Her time was five days, seven hours, and thirty-eight minutes, for the total distance of 2,982 miles, which gave an average speed of 23.36 knots an hour.

In July of the following year the *Deutschland* made a record in speed, covering 3,082 miles—

in going over the "long course," between New York and Plymouth—at an average speed of 23.52 knots per hour, a performance which the Condors will not find easy to beat.

The *Deutschland* has won fame for the Hamburg-American Company, and little wonder, when one recalls the remarkable steaming power she showed one day in July, 1901, when she ploughed through 600 knots, which is equal to 602 statute miles.

To the performances of the *Deutschland* another German Company—the Norddeutscher Lloyd—replied by launching the splendid liner *Kaiser Wilhelm II.*, a vessel which has made several remarkable trips across the "herring-pond." Her record breaking voyage was made in the summer of 1904, and we give the details just as they were printed on board the magnificent vessel within a few minutes of its accomplishment for distribution amongst the passengers:—

"RECORD TRIP"

"Of the twin-screw express steamer *Kaiser Wilhelm II.*"

"The steamer *Kaiser Wilhelm II.* passed Sandy Hook Lightship, June 14th, 1904, at 8.12 a.m.; Eddystone Lighthouse, June 20th, 1.10 a.m.; distance 3,112 miles, average speed 23.58 miles an hour.

"Daily runs: 77, 532, 554, 553, 564, 556, 279 miles.

"Neither the average of 23.58, nor the day's speed of 564 miles on an eastward trip, which is equal to 604 miles westward, have ever been reached before.

"The *s.s. Kaiser Wilhelm II.* is therefore the fastest steamer afloat."

It will be seen from the foregoing that Britain has no mean task on hand, but those who are capable of judging on such matters are confident that the new Condors will restore to us the "blue ribbon" of the Atlantic.

SUNDAY SCHOOL ENTERTAINMENT.

JUVENILE PERFORMANCE.

A most interesting and delightful entertainment was that which took place yesterday in the Union Church Sunday Schoolroom, and given by the young pupils in aid of the organ fund. The youngsters had looked forward to the day and the hour with keen anticipation of hearing, seeing, and doing in one way or another each his or her share in the day's amusement, and as the result showed, had taken careful pains to make themselves perfect in their parts. The hall was very well filled, naturally, with the friends, relatives and guardians of the young pupils, and who showed a very marked approval of the youngsters' efforts both to amuse, and to fill the coffers of the Union Church Organ Fund, and the little ones appreciated the approval so freely bestowed. And the approval was certainly deserved for each little performer was perfect in detail, and there was an entire absence of self-consciousness or affectation, and only a delightful *naïveté* in all they said and did, which is always so pleasing to see in children's performances. The entertainment yesterday commenced with a piano duet, very tastefully played with much precision, by Misses Pearce and Edith Rodger, which exhibited remarkable musical talent and training. "The reason why," as recited by Miss Agnes Thomas, showed this young lady to possess considerable, if latent, dramatic power, which careful training will develop. Miss Nan Rodger is a versatile little lady, for we have seen her in many "parts," but her solo yesterday of "Auld Robin Gray" was a somewhat sombre selection for so young a performer, though admirably given. The "Kazoo" Band was a very amusing feature of the performance, and left the audience wondering what manner of musical instruments they were endeavouring to extract harmony from: Miss Woodcock was another clever little reciter and gave "David's Lament for Absalom" with great vigour and distinctness of enunciation, while Master W. Bullock was well-served, or knew what he was about, when he selected "Egypt" for his contribution to the programme, for he could not have made a better one, and did full justice to himself and to his selection. The "ratt. r piece" given by Miss and Master Barrington, "The Interrupted Citation," caused much amusement, and was capital given, while the "scarf drill" by the girls was an extremely pretty feature. Miss Joan Rodger's choice of "Pansy Fairs," a solo and chorus, was a decidedly good one, as was Master Fairbairn's "Blue Bell." Miss F. Standige was very pleasing in her recitation "Baby in Church," for she gave it very prettily. Miss Helen Burns then followed with "Florette," a piano solo, given with great expression. The "Dwarfs," by three small boys, was a very funny item and elicited much laughter, as the youngsters performed their strange evolutions. Miss M. Hoskins then very pleasingly rendered the "Better Land," and was deservedly *encored*, as were several other items. This very beautiful song brought the first part to a close. For the second part Herbert Harroden's "Musical story" entitled "The Fairy Governess" was chosen, and was exceptionally well gone through by the juveniles, who all seemed quite at home in their respective parts. The following were the characters and their enactors:—

CHARACTERS.

The Fairy Governess. Miss Nan Rodger.
Hyalanthia, the Fairy of the Dell Miss M. Hoskins.
Alice, a Mortal Child, Miss B. Barrington.
Flibbity, an Elf, Master T. Edwards.
Hyalanthia's Attendants. Misses Agnes and May Thomas.

Dance by Misses Gwendolen and Esme Woodcock.

A farewell chorus brought a very pleasant, and we hope, lucrative, entertainment to a close. Great credit is due to Mrs. Stebbings and Miss Henderson who were responsible for the entire arrangement of the entertainment and training of the youngsters.

THE WEATHER.

The following report is from Mr. F. G. Figg, First Assistant of the Hongkong Observatory:—On the 12th at 11.55 a.m. The barometer has risen quickly over K. Japan, and fallen rapidly over N. China.

A depression is moving Eastwards in Shanghai, and pressure is again high over E. Japan. Light to moderate S.E. and S. winds may be expected in the Formosa Channel and the N. part of the China Sea.

Forecast:—Light S.E. or variable winds; fair.

THE GREAT THURSTON.

The Great Thurston gave his first and only *maître* performance this afternoon, and, as will be seen from the advertisement appearing in another column, gave his last performance of the season in Hongkong to-night, when he should certainly have a bumper house. His stay here has been very short, but he sprang into popularity the very first night he appeared and that popularity has gone on increasing as the week progressed. He has put before us an exhibition of the magician's art such as Hongkong has never seen before, and he has achieved what no other caterer for the public amusement has been able to achieve: he has attracted Indian soldiers, not only to the theatre, but to the more expensive class of seats, and there frequent exclamations of *barry-barry* testified to their profound astonishment at his marvellous feats. To-night, therefore, being his last night, as we have said, no one, who is not otherwise engaged, should neglect to witness a performance of magical marvels, such is not often to be seen, in the East, and never at least in Hongkong. It is worth a journey.

TYPHOON WARNING.

Mr. Wilbur T. Gracey, acting U.S. Consul-General informs us that he has received the following notice from the Manila Observatory, dated the 9th inst.:

Cyclone between parallels 10.0, 11.0. North and meridians 136.0, 138.0 East.

THE subject of carnivorous and death-dealing plants has enlisted the pens of imaginative writers time out of mind. Of such was the story of the "A Dutch Physician," in the *London Magazine* in 1783, which hoaxed Erasmus Darwin and the world, and proved to be nothing but an invention. What was long considered a myth is now proven a substantiated fact, for a plant has been discovered in Sumatra that gives out poisonous exhalations. An intrepid Frenchman has been told by the natives of a giant lily to be found in the pathless forests of the interior that gave out death-dealing fumes, and after a long search he found several. The largest discovered spread over an area of some sixty feet with its evil-smelling growth. The spadix was over six feet high, and the spiked leaves from ten to twelve feet long. At sunset, and about an hour before sunrise, the poisonous fumes were found to be most virulent. A dog, a goat, and other small animals tethered in the vicinity were found dead and cold in the morning. The discoverer himself was taken violently ill while examining this vulture among lilies.

To-day's Advertisements.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION,
FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,
ON
MONDAY,
the 14th May, 1906, at 11 A.M., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, corner of Ice House Street,
2 Cases FRENCH CLARET,
20 Cases SCOTCH WHISKY,
8 Cases CHAMPAGNE,
AND
One Bar CHECK MACHINE.
TERMS:—As usual.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 12th May, 1906. [557]

WANTED.

AN Experienced GRADUATE IN ARTS is desirous of EDUCATIONAL, SECRETARIAL or CORRESPONDENCE work beyond office hours, morning or evening. Excellent Certificates and References. Terms moderate.
Apply—
No. 5975,
C/o This Paper.
Hongkong, 12th May, 1906. [555]

THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE,

1898.

NOTICE is hereby given that COPE BROS. & CO., LIMITED, of 10, Lord Nelson Street, Liverpool, England, Tobacco Manufacturers, have on the Third day of April, 1906, filed for the Registration, in Hongkong, in the Register of Trade Marks, of the following Trade Mark:—

A rectangular label having a border of ornamental design. In the upper part of the label are the distinctive words "Lucky Cut." In the middle of the label is the representation of a Horse Shoe with a Horse's Head in the interior space. On either side of this device are wavy ornamental lines and underneath is a band followed by the name and address "Cope Bros. & Co., Limited, Liverpool and London."

In the name of COPE BROS. & CO., LIMITED, who claim to be the sole proprietors thereof.

The Trade Mark has been used by the applicants in respect of the following goods:—
TOBACCO, IN CLASS 45.

A facsimile of the said Trade Mark can be seen at the Office of the Colonial Secretary of Hongkong.
Dated the 11th day of May, 1906.
DENNIS & BOWLEY,
Solicitors for the Applicants. [556]

THEATRE ROYAL.

CITY HALL.

LAST NIGHT! LAST NIGHT!

THE GREAT THURSTON.

SPECIAL TRAMS

WILL BE RUN TO THE PEAK AFTER THE PERFORMANCE.

WINFIELD BLAKE and MISS MAUD AMBER.

THE POPULAR COMIC OPERA STARS.

Booking for Reserved Seats, Dress Circle and Stalls at ROBINSON'S PIANO CO.

H. P. LYONS, Touring Manager.

Intimations.

THE
ROBINSON PIANO
CO., LD.

NEW PIANOS

\$70 CASH

AND 18 PAYMENTS OF \$20 EACH

OR \$385 CASH.

GREAT STRENGTH AND SUPERIOR

TO ANYTHING IN THE

COLONY.

Steinway,

Bechstein,

Krauss,

Haake,

Hopkinson,

Winkelmann,

ON

CORRESPONDING TERMS.

ALSO

BABY GRANDS

AND

PIANOLAS.

Hongkong, 4th April, 1906.

[58]

WE IMPORT ONLY ONE

BRAND.

GENUINE

ITALIAN

VERMOUTH

MARTINI E ROSSI,

SUCCESORI MARTINI

SOLA E CIA.,

TURIN, ITALY.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SEE

THAT YOU GET THE GENUINE

ARTICLE.

Per Case 12 Bottles,

Price - - \$11.00

AGENTS—

H. PRICE & CO.,

WINE MERCHANTS,

12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, 12th May, 1906.

[61]

Mails.

MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES
FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON,
SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA,
ADEN, EGYPT, MAR-
SEILLES, LONDON,
HAVRE, BORDEAUX, MEDITERRANEAN AND
BLACK SEA PORTS.

The S.S. "POLYNESIEN."
Captain Broc, will be despatched for
MARSEILLES on TUESDAY, the 15th
May, at 1 P.M.
Passage tickets and through Bills of Lading
issued for above ports and for Australia with
prompt transshipment at Colombo.

Cargo also booked for principal places in
Europe.
Next sailings will be as follows:—
S.S. CALEDONNIEN 29th May.
S.S. SALAZIE 12th June.
S.S. OCEANIE 26th June.
S.S. TOURANE 10th July.
S.S. TONKIN 24th July.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, 4th May, 1906.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR
STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA,
ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN
PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND
LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA,
PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERI-
CAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

THE Steamship
"DELHI"

Captain J. D. Andrews, R.N.R., carrying His
Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this
for BOMBAY, on SATURDAY, the 19th
May, 1906, at Noon, taking Passengers and
Cargo for the above Ports in connection with
the Company's S.S. India, 7,911 tons, from
Colombo, Passengers' accommodation in which
vessel is secured before departure from Hong-
kong.

Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France,
and Tea for London (under arrangement) will
be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail
steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and
London; other Cargo for London, &c., will be
conveyed from Bombay by the R.M.S. Persia,
due in London on the 1st July, 1906.
Parcels will be received at this Office until 4
P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and
Value of all Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply to
E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent,
Hongkong, 8th May, 1906.

NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.
BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
BOSTON TOW-BOAT COMPANY.

Connecting at Tacoma with
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY
COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR
VICTORIA, B.C. AND TACOMA,
VIA

MOJIL, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	Sailing.
Tremont	9,606	T. W. Garlick.	26th May
Luna	4,417	G. V. Williams	3rd July
Shawmut	9,606	E. V. Roberts	27th July
Tremont	9,606	T. W. Garlick.	22nd Aug.

* Cargo only.

CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION,
ATTENDANCE AND CUISINE, ELECTRIC
LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESSES.

The twin-screw s.s. *Shawmut* and *Tremont*
are fitted with very superior accommodation
for first and second class passengers. The
large size of these vessels ensures steadiness
at sea. Electric fan in each room.
Barber's shop and steam-laundry. Cargo
carried in cold storage.

For further information, apply to
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
General Agents.

Queen's Buildings,
Hongkong, 28th April, 1906.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE
TO NEW YORK.

VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL,
(With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast).

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

Steamship	About
"SATSUMA"	22nd May.
"SIKH"	5th June.
"WRAY CASTLE"	to follow.

For Freight and further information, apply to
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
Agents.

Hongkong, 10th May, 1906.

AN APPEAL.

THE SUPERIORESS OF THE ITALIAN
CONVENT, CAINE ROAD, begs most
respectfully to APPEAL to the Residents of
Hongkong and the Coast Ports, for their kind
patronage and support, and desires to state that
she will be pleased to receive orders for all kinds
of NEEDLE WORK.

Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, and Cuffs
and Collars renewed on old ones.
Ladies and Children's Under-clothing, Can-
dies' Dresses, and all kinds of Embroidery.
Materials can be supplied, if required.
The Superioress will also be most grateful
for any PAPER, or old ENVELOPES to be made
into Books for the Children of the Poor School,
who are taught by the Sisters.

Hongkong, 22nd April, 1897.

Intimations.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

LONDON, INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

ESTABLISHED 1815.

BRANDY

WHISKY, FINE MALT

JOHN WALKER & SONS' OLD HIGHLAND

C. P. & CO'S SPECIAL BLEND

PORT WINE, INVALIDS

DOURO

SHERRY, AMOROSO

LA TORRE

BENEDICTINE, D.O.M.

THE ABOVE EXCLUSIVELY SHIPPED TO

SIEMSEN & CO.,

HONGKONG AGENTS.

Hongkong, 15th November, 1905.

ACHEE & CO.

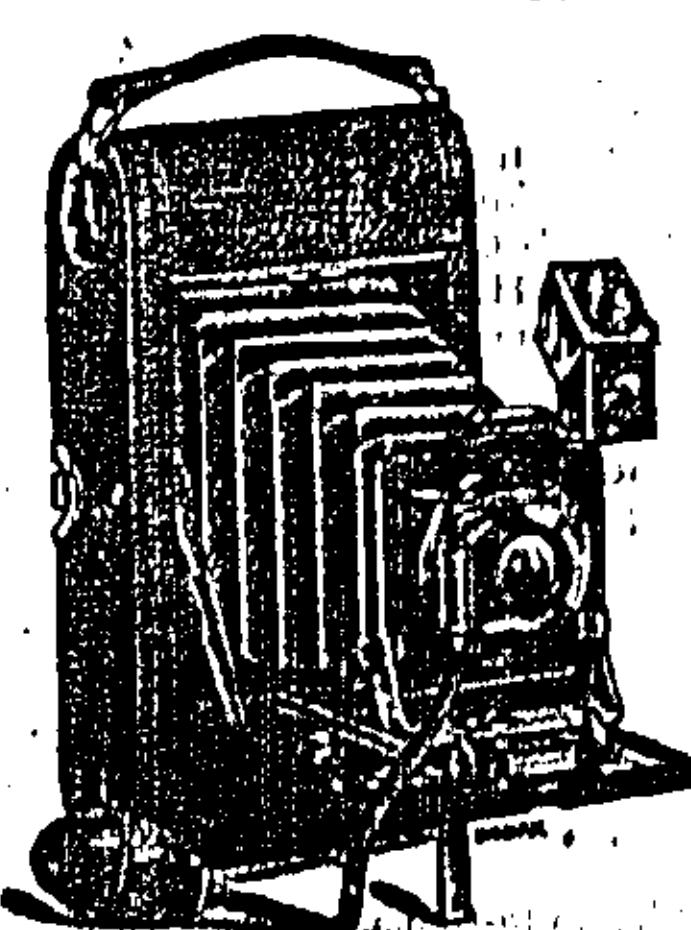
ESTABLISHED 1859.

FURNITURE.

GENERAL HOUSEHOLD

REQUISITES.

&c., &c., &c.



DEPOT

EASTMAN'S

KODAKS, FILMS,

AND

ACCESSORIES.

AMATEUR WORK RECEIVES PROMPT AND CAREFUL ATTENTION.
Hongkong, 16th May, 1906.

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOORIE & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALU- PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT. RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION.	CLOSING QUOTATION.
BANKS.							
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	\$125	\$125	{ £1,000,000 \$9,500,000 \$250,000 £12,735 \$150,000 }	\$1,699,777	{ £1 15s. div. and £1 bonus @ ex. 2/0 9/16 } = \$26.87 for 2nd half-year 1905	{ \$850 London £89.10 \$38
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	£7	£5	{ \$1,600,000 \$147,895 }	\$74,999	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1903	\$38
MARINE INSURANCES.							
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,600,000 \$147,895 }	\$211,540	\$20 for 1904	\$355 buyers
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	{ £100,000 Tls. 100,000 Tls. 50,000 \$2,000,000 \$40,000 \$31,131 \$153,868 \$59,279 \$800,000 \$61,278 \$15,577 }	Tls. 302,053	Interim div. of 7/6 on account 1905	Tls. 87 1/2 ex div.
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$100	{ \$2,000,000 \$40,000 \$31,131 \$153,868 \$59,279 \$800,000 \$61,278 \$15,577 }	\$2,742.71	Interim div. of 13 1/2 for 1905	\$790
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	8,000	\$100	\$60	{ \$1,000,000 \$29,488 \$2,616 }	\$508,334	\$12 and \$3 special dividend for 1904	\$175
FIRE INSURANCES.							
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	{ \$1,000,000 \$29,488 \$2,616 }	\$344,068	\$6 for 1904	186
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,200,000 \$120,000 \$154,331 }	\$422,618	\$25 for 1904	\$305
SHIPPING.							
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$6,000 \$264,638 \$88,941 }	\$6,563	\$1 1/2 for 1905	\$22 1/2
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$250,000 \$250,000 \$600,000 \$154,331 }	Nil.	\$3 1/2 for year ended 30.6.1905	\$40
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	{ \$120,000 \$241,150 Tls. 241,150 Tls. 39,999 }	\$24,080	\$1 for 2nd half-year making \$2 for 1905	\$25
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited	60,000	£10	£10	{ £241,150 Tls. 241,150 Tls. 39,999 }	£4,435	12 1/2 @ 1/10 = \$6.25 for 1904	\$91
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	200,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 10,000 Tls. 23,156 }	Tls. 23,156	Final Tls. 3 making Tls. 5 for 1905	Tls. 62 buyers
Do. (Preference)	100,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 5,000 Tls. 107,815 }	Tls. 107,815	Final Tls. 1 1/2 making Tls. 3 1/2 for 1905	Tls. 50 buyers
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	2,000,000	£1	£1	{ £40,000 \$68,000 \$24,257 }	\$929	1/2 (Coupon No. 6) for 1905	\$33
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	{ 10,000 10,000 }	\$10 \$10	\$10 \$5	{ Tls. 98,000 Tls. 350,479 Tls. 48,000 Tls. 81,200 }		{ \$1.80 } for year ending 30.4.1905	{ \$33 \$23 }
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 1,500,000 Tls. 1,500,000 Tls. 1,500,000 }	Tls. 13,913	Final of Tls. 2 making Tls. 4 for 1905	Tls. 40 sales
REFINERIES.							
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$850,000 \$40,000 \$86,129 }	£20,914	Final of \$15 making \$25 1/2 for 1905	\$172 sellers
London Sugar Refining Company, Limited	1,000	\$100	\$100	{ none Tls. 100,000 }	\$132,588	\$3 for 1897	\$25
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 350,000 Tls. 350,000 Tls. 350,000 }	Tls. 3,723	Tls. 2 1/2 for year ending 30.9.04	Tls. 90 sales
MINING.							
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	£1	£1	{ £80,000 £26,011 none }	£13,355	{ 1/2 (No. 6) interim div. for 12 months } ending 28.2.06	Tls. 10 buyers
Consolidated Mining Company, Limited	100,000	G. \$10	G. \$10	{ none Tls. 100,000 }	G. \$90,050	Final of 50 cents making G. \$1 for 1905	G. \$16
Sub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	{ 150,000 50,000 }	£1 £1	£1 £1	{ £4,873 none }	Dr. £8,745	No. 12 of 1/- = 48 cents	\$3
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.							
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$70,000 \$65,160 \$4,840 }	\$8,915	\$2 for 1905	\$22
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	40,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$200,000 \$165,160 \$34,840 }	\$20,040	Final of \$3 1/2 making \$6 1/2 for 1905	\$104
Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	10,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$50,000 \$49,500 \$500 }	\$362,232	\$6 for second half-year making \$12 for 1905	\$164
New Amoy Dock Company, Limited	10,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$50,000 \$49,500 \$500 }	\$362,232	\$1 for 1905	\$17 buyers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	5,200	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 520,000 Tls. 487,210 Tls. 32,790 }	Tls. 34,924	Interim of Tls. 4 for year 1905/6	Tls. 119
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Company, Limited	32,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 3,200,000 Tls. 2,965,000 Tls. 235,000 }	Tls. 57,665	Final of Tls. 8 making Tls. 14 for 1905	Tls. 225 nom.
Yangtze Wharf and Godown Company, Limited	2,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 250,000 Tls. 235,000 Tls. 15,000 }	Tls. 5,668	Tls. 18 for 1905	Tls. 220 buyers
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDING.							
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ none \$14,516 none }	none	First year	Tls. 100
Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai)	10,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$250,000 \$235,000 \$15,000 }	\$9,028	\$2 1/2 for year ended 30.6.1905	\$32 sellers
Central Stores, Limited	{ 6,000 24,000 }	\$15 \$15	\$15 \$15	{ none none }	\$4,719	{ \$2.40 on \$12 for 1905 } { 7 % on \$7 1/2 for 1905 }	\$18 sales
Do. (new issue)	24,000	\$12	\$12	{ none none }		None	\$154 buyers
Do. (Founders')	123	\$15	\$15	{ none none }		None	\$300 buyers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$600,000 \$574,071 \$25,929 }	1619	\$5 for second half-year making \$10 for 1905	\$130 buyers
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$1,000,000 \$950,000 \$50,000 }	\$167,839	Final of \$3 1/2 making \$7 for 1905	\$119 buyers
Hotel des Colonies Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 25	Tls. 25	{ Tls. 50,000 Tls. 48,000 Tls. 2,000 }	Tls. 7,202	Interim of Tls. 4 for year 1905/6	Tls. 17
Hotel Metropole Company, Limited	2,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$200,000 \$188,000 \$12,000 }	\$4,699	Final of \$6 making \$10	\$100
Thompsons Estate & Finance Company, Limited	100,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$950,000 \$50,000 }	\$5,070	80 cents for 1905	\$114
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$300,000 \$288,000 \$12,000 }	\$574	\$2 1/2 for 1905	\$39
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	12,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 600,000 Tls. 574,071 Tls. 25,929 }	Tls. 52,194	Final of Tls. 3 making Tls. 6 for 1905	Tls. 119 sales
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	{ \$625,000 \$590,000 \$35,000 }	\$772	Final of \$1.90 making \$3.65 for 1905	\$53
COTTON MILLS.							
Two Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 750,000 Tls. 725,000 Tls. 25,000 }	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 8 for year ended 31.10.1905	Tls. 70 buyers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,250,000 \$1,200,000 \$50,000 }	\$23,264	\$1 for the year ending 31.7.05	\$15 1/2
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	{ Tls. 750,000 Tls. 725,000 Tls. 25,000 }	Tls. 18,718	3 % a/c 1898	Tls. 65 sellers
Laoh-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ none Tls. 18,456 }	Tls. 30,760	Tls. 8 for 1905	Tls. 70 sales
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	{ Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 950,000 \$50,000 }	Tls. 35,988	Tls. 25 for 1905	Tls. 325 sales
MISCELLANEOUS.							
Anglo-German Brewery Company, Limited	4,000	\$100	\$100	{ none £314 \$9,000 }	\$1,066	\$7 for 1905	\$100
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	{ £314 \$9,000 \$1,066 }	\$1,066	1 1/2 per share for 1904	\$7 1/2
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1,200	\$10	\$10	{ none none }	\$1,066	\$1 for 1905	\$7 1/2
China-Borneo Company, Limited	70,000	\$12	\$12	{ none none }	Nil.	\$1 for 1904	\$4 buyers
China Flour Mill Co., Limited	4,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 200,000 Tls. 190,000 Tls. 10,000 }	Tls. 289	Final of Tls. 5 making Tls. 10 for 1905	Tls. 80 sales
China Light and Power Company, Limited	100,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$950,000 \$50,000 }	\$1,281	60 cents for year ended 28.2.06	\$104 buyers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	100,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$950,000 \$50,000 }	\$1,281	80 cents for 1905	\$9
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	25,000	\$2 1/2	\$2 1/2	{ \$625,000 \$600,000 \$25,000 }	\$2,864	\$1.20 for year ending 31.7.1905	\$16
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,500,000 \$1,400,000 \$100,000 }	\$52,291	\$2 dividend and 50 cents bonus for 1905	\$29
Hall & Holtz, Limited	21,000	\$20	\$10	{ \$186,000 \$186,000 \$186,000 }	\$20,893	\$2 1/2 for year ending 28.2.06	\$22 1/2
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	{ none \$1,000 \$5 cents }	\$2,568	{ \$1.00 } for 10 months ending 28.2.06	\$16 ex div.
Hongkong High-Level Tramways Company, Ltd.	1,250	\$100	\$100	{ \$10,000 \$18,000 \$61,000 }	\$2,796	\$15 for year ending 30.11.1904	\$235
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$125,000 \$125,000 \$125,000 }	\$3,776	Final of \$15 making \$19 for 1905	\$240 buyers
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$500,000 \$500,000 \$500,000 }	\$5,813	\$6 for 1905 on 5 shares	\$20
Hongkong Steam Waterboat Company, Limited	15,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$150,000 \$150,000 \$150,000 }	\$88	Final of 50 cents making \$1 for the year	\$91
Maatschappij tot Mijn- en Landbouw- exploitatie in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	{ Tls. 547,500 Tls. 27,603 }	Tls. 10,74	First interim of Tls. 7 1/2 paid 15.3.06 account	Tls. 242 1/2 sellers
Philippine Company, Limited	67,500	\$10	\$10	{ none none }	Dr. P. 34,324	None	\$5 buyers
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited	16,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 165,000 Tls. 15,017 }	Tls. 15,017	{ Tls. 3 1/2 final & Tls. 1 1/2 bonus making } Tls. 8 1/2 1905	Tls. 135 buyers
Shanghai Horse Bazaar Co., Ltd.	5,400	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 45,000 Tls. 37,000 Tls. 8,000 }	Tls. 9,751	Tls. 6 for 1904	Tls. 55 sales
Shanghai Pulp and Paper Company, Limited	4,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 450,000 Tls. 24,820 Tls. 25,000 }	Tls. 2,753	Final of Tls. 8 making Tls. 14 for 1905	Tls. 150 sellers
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	{ Tls. 600,000 Tls. 25,000 }	Tls. 1,452	Final of Tls. 3 making Tls. 5 for 1905	Tls. 70 sales
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	{ 7,200 7,200 }	£20 £20	£20 £20	{ Tls. 190,000 Tls. 190,000 }	Tls. 85,592	Final of 37 1/2 making 52 1/2 for 1905.6	Tls. 450
South China Morning Post, Limited	7,200	\$25	\$25	{ none none }	Dr. \$44,089	First year	Tls. 200 buyers
Team Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$5	\$5	{ none none }	\$1,134	50 cents for year ended 31.5.05	\$20
Tientsin Waterworks Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 15,295 1/2 Tls. 4,000 }	Tls. 1,012	Interim of Tls. 4 for year 1905/6	Tls. 110
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	9,000	\$10	\$4	{ \$90,000 \$22,000 }	\$551	{ 80 cents } for year ended 31.5.1905	\$9
Do. (Founders')	100	\$10	\$10	{ \$300,000 \$25,000 }	\$6,096	{ \$19.80 } for year ended 31.5.1905	\$180
Watson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$900,000 \$25,000 }		Interim of 50 cents for 1905	\$13 1/2 buyers
William Powell, Limited	15,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$150,000 \$4,500 }	\$676	Interim div. of 50 cts. for the year 1905/6	\$10 1/2
DIVIDENDS PAYABLE					Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd. do. do. (new shares) A. S. Watson & Co.		
					\$1 65 cts. 50 cts.	14th May do. do.	